

10" Table Saw

(Model TS350)



PART NO. A00989 - 12-19-03
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visit our website at: www.deltamachinery.com.

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ESPAÑOL: PÁGINA 31

SAFETY GUIDELINES - DEFINITIONS

This manual contains information that is important for you to know and understand. This information relates to protecting YOUR SAFETY and PREVENTING EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS. To help you recognize this information, we use the symbols to the right. Please read the manual and pay attention to these sections.

⚠ DANGER Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

⚠ WARNING Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.

CAUTION Used without the safety alert symbol indicates potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in property damage.

⚠ WARNING **SOME DUST CREATED BY POWER SANDING, SAWING, GRINDING, DRILLING, AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES** contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- lead from lead-based paints,
- crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
- arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, always wear **MSHA/NIOSH** approved, properly fitting face mask or respirator when using such tools.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES



⚠ WARNING **READ AND UNDERSTAND ALL WARNINGS AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS EQUIPMENT.** Failure to follow all instructions listed below, may result in electric shock, fire, and/or serious personal injury or property damage.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Woodworking can be dangerous if safe and proper operating procedures are not followed. As with all machinery, there are certain hazards involved with the operation of the product. Using the machine with respect and caution will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, personal injury to the operator may result. Safety equipment such as guards, push sticks, hold-downs, featherboards, goggles, dust masks and hearing protection can reduce your potential for injury. But even the best guard won't make up for poor judgment, carelessness or inattention. Always use common sense and exercise caution in the workshop. If a procedure feels dangerous, don't try it. Figure out an alternative procedure that feels safer. **REMEMBER:** Your personal safety is your responsibility. For additional information please visit our website www.deltamachinery.com.

⚠ WARNING This machine was designed for certain applications only. Delta Machinery strongly recommends that this machine not be modified and/or used for any application other than that for which it was designed. If you have any questions relative to a particular application, **DO NOT** use the machine until you have first contacted Delta to determine if it can or should be performed on the product.

Technical Service Manager
Delta Machinery
4825 Highway 45 North
Jackson, TN 38305
(IN CANADA: 505 SOUTHGATE DRIVE, GUELPH, ONTARIO N1H 6M7)

⚠ WARNING FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY.

1. **FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, READ THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING THE MACHINE.** Learning the machine's application, limitations, and specific hazards will greatly minimize the possibility of accidents and injury.
2. **WEAR EYE PROTECTION. ALWAYS USE SAFETY GLASSES.** Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. Everyday eyeglasses are NOT safety glasses. **USE CERTIFIED SAFETY EQUIPMENT.** Eye protection equipment should comply with ANSI Z87.1 standards, hearing equipment should comply with ANSI S3.19 standards, and dust mask protection should comply with MSHA/NIOSH certified respirator standards. Splinters, air-borne debris, and dust can cause irritation, injury, and/or illness.
3. **WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry which may get caught in moving parts. Nonslip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
4. **DO NOT USE THE MACHINE IN A DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.** The use of power tools in damp or wet locations or in rain can cause shock or electrocution. Keep your work area well-lit to prevent tripping or placing arms, hands, and fingers in danger.
5. **MAINTAIN ALL TOOLS AND MACHINES IN PEAK CONDITION.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. Poorly maintained tools and machines can further damage the tool or machine and/or cause injury.
6. **CHECK FOR DAMAGED PARTS.** Before using the machine, check for any damaged parts. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or any other part that is damaged **should be properly repaired or replaced.** Damaged parts can cause further damage to the machine and/or injury.
7. **KEEP THE WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
8. **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** Your shop is a potentially dangerous environment. Children and visitors can be injured.
9. **REDUCE THE RISK OF UNINTENTIONAL STARTING.** Make sure that the switch is in the "OFF" position before plugging in the power cord. In the event of a power failure, move the switch to the "OFF" position. An accidental start-up can cause injury.
10. **USE THE GUARDS.** Check to see that all guards are in place, secured, and working correctly to prevent injury.
11. **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES BEFORE STARTING THE MACHINE.** Tools, scrap pieces, and other debris can be thrown at high speed, causing injury.
12. **USE THE RIGHT MACHINE.** Don't force a machine or an attachment to do a job for which it was not designed. Damage to the machine and/or injury may result.
13. **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** The use of accessories and attachments not recommended by Delta may cause damage to the machine or injury to the user.
14. **USE THE PROPER EXTENSION CORD.** Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in loss of power and overheating. See the Extension Cord Chart for the correct size depending on the cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.
15. **SECURE THE WORKPIECE.** Use clamps or a vise to hold the workpiece when practical. Loss of control of a workpiece can cause injury.
16. **FEED THE WORKPIECE AGAINST THE DIRECTION OF THE ROTATION OF THE BLADE, CUTTER, OR ABRASIVE SURFACE.** Feeding it from the other direction will cause the workpiece to be thrown out at high speed.
17. **DON'T FORCE THE WORKPIECE ON THE MACHINE.** Damage to the machine and/or injury may result.
18. **DON'T OVERREACH.** Loss of balance can make you fall into a working machine, causing injury.
19. **NEVER STAND ON THE MACHINE.** Injury could occur if the tool tips, or if you accidentally contact the cutting tool.
20. **NEVER LEAVE THE MACHINE RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN THE POWER OFF.** Don't leave the machine until it comes to a complete stop. A child or visitor could be injured.
21. **TURN THE MACHINE "OFF", AND DISCONNECT THE MACHINE FROM THE POWER SOURCE** before installing or removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups, or when making repairs. An accidental start-up can cause injury.
22. **MAKE YOUR WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF WITH PADLOCKS, MASTER SWITCHES, OR BY REMOVING STARTER KEYS.** The accidental start-up of a machine by a child or visitor could cause injury.
23. **STAY ALERT, WATCH WHAT YOU ARE DOING, AND USE COMMON SENSE. DO NOT USE THE MACHINE WHEN YOU ARE TIRED OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS, ALCOHOL, OR MEDICATION.** A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in injury.
24. **THE DUST GENERATED** by certain woods and wood products can be injurious to your health. Always operate machinery in well-ventilated areas, and provide for proper dust removal. Use wood dust collection systems whenever possible.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR TABLE SAWS

⚠ WARNING FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1. **DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE** until it is **assembled** and **installed** according to the instructions.
2. **OBTAIN ADVICE FROM YOUR SUPERVISOR, instructor, or another qualified person** if you are not familiar with the operation of this machine.
3. **FOLLOW ALL WIRING CODES** and recommended electrical connections.
4. **USE THE GUARDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE.** Check to see that they are in place, secured, and working correctly.
5. **KICKBACK IS THE NATURAL TENDENCY OF THE WORKPIECE TO BE THROWN BACK AT THE OPERATOR** when the workpiece initially contacts the blade or if the workpiece pinches the blade. Kickback is dangerous and can result in serious injury.
AVOID KICKBACK by:
 - A. keeping blade sharp and free of rust and pitch.
 - B. keeping rip fence parallel to the saw blade.
 - C. using saw blade guard and spreader for every possible operation, including all through sawing.
 - D. pushing the workpiece past the saw blade prior to release.
 - E. never ripping a workpiece that is twisted or warped, or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
 - F. using featherboards when the anti-kickback device cannot be used.
 - G. never sawing a large workpiece that cannot be controlled.
 - H. never using the fence as a guide when crosscutting.
 - I. never sawing a workpiece with loose knots or other flaws.
6. **ALWAYS USE GUARDS, SPLITTER, AND ANTI-KICKBACK FINGERS** whenever possible.
7. **REMOVE CUT-OFF PIECES AND SCRAPS** from the table before starting the saw. The vibration of the machine may cause them to move into the saw blade and be thrown out. After cutting, turn the machine off. After the blade has **come to a complete stop, remove all debris.**
8. **NEVER START THE MACHINE** with the workpiece against the blade.
9. **NEVER** run the workpiece between the fence and a moulding cutterhead.
10. **CUTTING THE WORKPIECE WITHOUT THE USE OF A FENCE OR MITER GAUGE IS KNOWN AS “FREEHAND” CUTTING. NEVER** perform “free-hand” operations. Use either the fence or miter gauge to position and guide the workpiece.
11. **HOLD THE WORKPIECE FIRMLY** against the miter gauge or fence.
12. **CUTTING COMPLETELY THROUGH THE WORKPIECE IS KNOWN AS “THROUGH-SAWING”.** Ripping and cross-cutting are through-sawing operations. Cutting with the grain (or down the length of the workpiece) is ripping. Cutting across the grain (or across the workpiece) is cross-cutting. Use a fence or fence system for ripping. **DO NOT** use a fence or fence system for cross-cutting. Instead, use a miter gauge. **USE PUSH STICK(S)** for ripping a narrow workpiece.
13. **AVOID AWKWARD OPERATIONS AND HAND POSITIONS** where a sudden slip could cause a hand to move into the blade.
14. **KEEP ARMS, HANDS, AND FINGERS** away from the blade.
15. **NEVER** have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.
16. **NEVER REACH AROUND** or over the saw blade.
17. **NEVER** attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the machine “OFF”.
18. **PROPERLY SUPPORT LONG OR WIDE** workpieces.
19. **NEVER PERFORM LAYOUT,** assembly or set-up work on the table/work area when the machine is running.
20. **TURN THE MACHINE “OFF” AND DISCONNECT THE MACHINE** from the power source before installing or removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups, or when making repairs.
21. **TURN THE MACHINE “OFF”,** disconnect the machine from the power source, and clean the table/work area before leaving the machine. **LOCK THE SWITCH IN THE “OFF” POSITION** to prevent unauthorized use.
22. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** regarding the safe and proper operation of power tools (i.e. a safety video) is available from the Power Tool Institute, 1300 Sumner Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115-2851 (www.powertoolinstitute.com). Information is also available from the National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL 60143-3201. Please refer to the American National Standards Institute ANSI 01.1 Safety Requirements for Woodworking Machines and the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA 1910.213 Regulations.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
Refer to them often and use them to instruct others.

POWER CONNECTIONS

A separate electrical circuit should be used for your machines. This circuit should not be less than #12 wire and should be protected with a 20 Amp time lag fuse. If an extension cord is used, use only 3-wire extension cords which have 3-prong grounding type plugs and matching receptacle which will accept the machine's plug. Before connecting the machine to the power line, make sure the switch is in the "OFF" position and be sure that the electric current is of the same characteristics as indicated on the machine. All line connections should make good contact. Running on low voltage will damage the machine.

⚠ DANGER DO NOT EXPOSE THE MACHINE TO RAIN OR OPERATE THE MACHINE IN DAMP LOCATIONS.

MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

Your machine is wired for 120 volt, 60 HZ alternating current. Before connecting the machine to the power source, make sure the switch is in the "OFF" position.

GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ DANGER THIS MACHINE MUST BE GROUNDED WHILE IN USE TO PROTECT THE OPERATOR FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.

1. All grounded, cord-connected machines:

In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This machine is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

Do not modify the plug provided - if it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in risk of electric shock. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal.

Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the machine is properly grounded.

Use only 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding type plugs and matching 3-conductor receptacles that accept the machine's plug, as shown in Fig. A.

Repair or replace damaged or worn cord immediately.

2. Grounded, cord-connected machines intended for use on a supply circuit having a nominal rating less than 150 volts:

If the machine is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet that looks like the one illustrated in Fig. A, the machine will have a grounding plug that looks like the plug illustrated in Fig. A. A temporary adapter, which looks like the adapter illustrated in Fig. B, may be used to connect this plug to a matching 2-conductor receptacle as shown in Fig. B if a properly grounded outlet is not available. The temporary adapter should be used only until a properly grounded outlet can be installed by a qualified electrician. The green-colored rigid ear, lug, and the like, extending from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground such as a properly grounded outlet box. Whenever the adapter is used, it must be held in place with a metal screw.

NOTE: In Canada, the use of a temporary adapter is not permitted by the Canadian Electric Code.

⚠ DANGER IN ALL CASES, MAKE CERTAIN THE RECEPTACLE IN QUESTION IS PROPERLY GROUNDED. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE HAVE A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN CHECK THE RECEPTACLE.

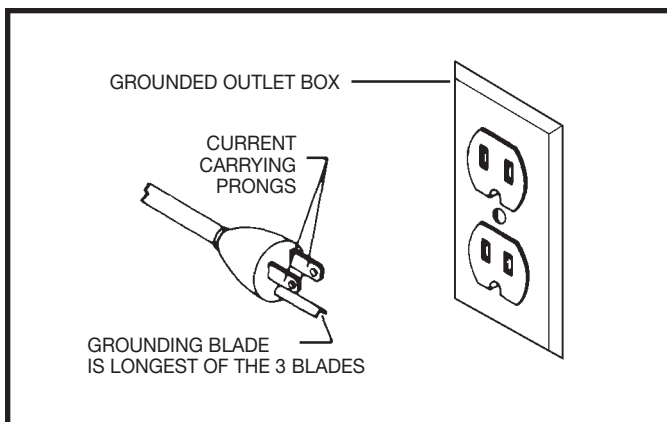


Fig. A

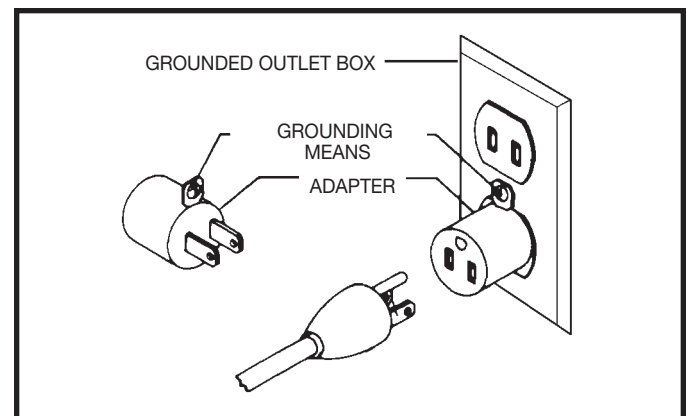


Fig. B

EXTENSION CORDS

CAUTION Use proper extension cords. Make sure your extension cord is in good condition and is a 3-wire extension cord which has a 3-prong grounding type plug and matching receptacle which will accept the machine's plug. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current of the machine. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in loss of power and overheating. Fig. D, shows the correct gauge to use depending on the cord length. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

MINIMUM GAUGE EXTENSION CORD			
RECOMMENDED SIZES FOR USE WITH STATIONARY ELECTRIC MACHINES			
Ampere Rating	Volts	Total Length of Cord in Feet	Gauge of Extension Cord
0-6	120	up to 25	18 AWG
0-6	120	25-50	16 AWG
0-6	120	50-100	16 AWG
0-6	120	100-150	14 AWG
6-10	120	up to 25	18 AWG
6-10	120	25-50	16 AWG
6-10	120	50-100	14 AWG
6-10	120	100-150	12 AWG
10-12	120	up to 25	16 AWG
10-12	120	25-50	16 AWG
10-12	120	50-100	14 AWG
10-12	120	100-150	12 AWG
12-16	120	up to 25	14 AWG
12-16	120	25-50	12 AWG
12-16	120	GREATER THAN 50 FEET NOT RECOMMENDED	

Fig. D

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

FOREWORD

Delta ShopMaster Model TS350 is a 10" Table Saw designed to give high quality performance with depth of cut capacity up to 2-7/16" (62mm) at 90° for clean cutting of standard stock sizes. Delta ShopMaster Model TS350 includes; basic machine, sturdy steel stand, a T-Square fence system, T-Slot miter gage, 10 amp motor, cast iron table with extension wings (22-1/4" x 38-1/2"), see-thru blade guard with anti-kickback fingers, convenient up-front blade raising and tilting controls and 10" carbide blade.

UNPACKING AND CLEANING

Carefully unpack the machine and all loose items from the shipping container(s). Remove the protective coating from all unpainted surfaces. This coating may be removed with a soft cloth moistened with kerosene (do not use acetone, gasoline or lacquer thinner for this purpose). After cleaning, cover the unpainted surfaces with a good quality household floor paste wax.

NOTICE: THE MANUAL COVER PHOTO ILLUSTRATES THE CURRENT PRODUCTION MODEL. ALL OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS ARE REPRESENTATIVE ONLY AND MAY NOT DEPICT THE ACTUAL COLOR, LABELING OR ACCESSORIES AND MAY BE INTENDED TO ILLUSTRATE TECHNIQUE ONLY.

CARTON CONTENTS

Table Saw Parts

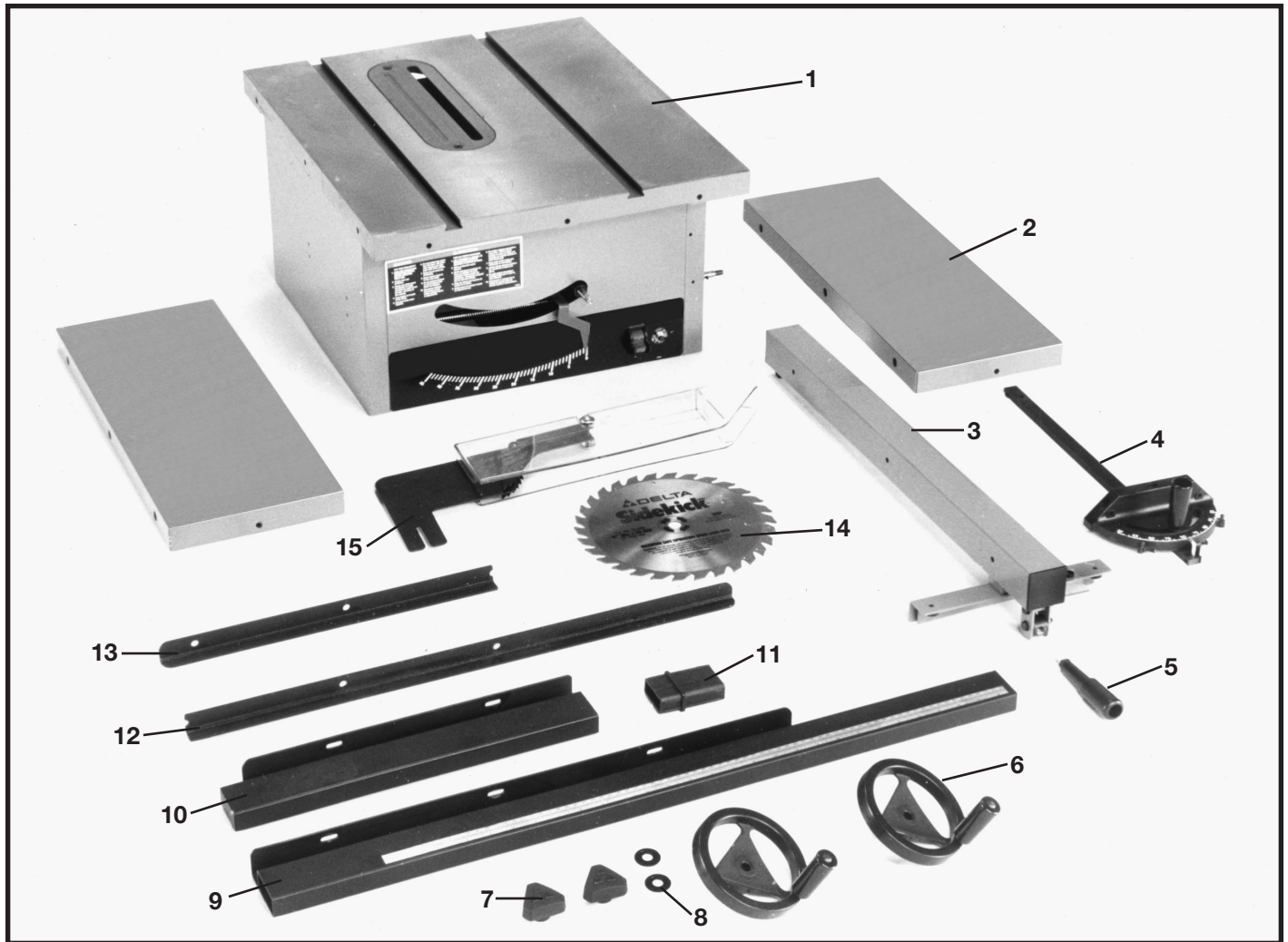


Fig. 1

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. - Table Saw | 9. - Right Front Rail |
| 2. - Extension Wing (2) | 10.- Left Front Rail |
| 3. - Rip Fence | 11.- Rail Extension Connector |
| 4. - Miter Gage | 12.- Right Rear Rail |
| 5. - Rip Fence Handle | 13.- Left Rear Rail |
| 6. - Handwheel (2) | 14.- Saw Blade |
| 7. - Handwheel Lock Knob (2) | 15.- Blade Guard and Splitter Assembly |
| 8. - M10 Flat Washer (2), Used to mount handwheel lock knob | |

TABLE SAW HARDWARE

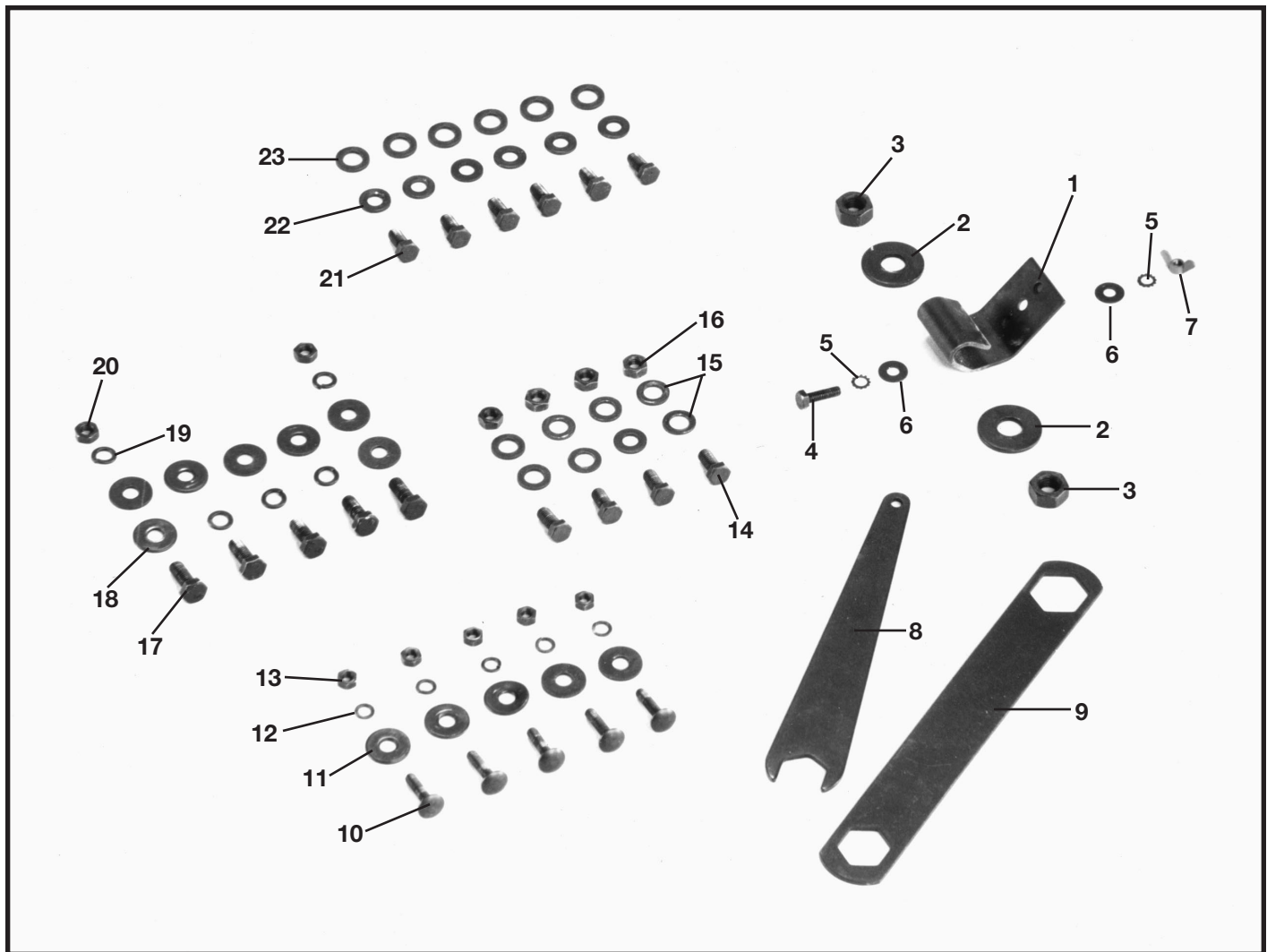


Fig. 2

For Blade Guard and Splitter Assembly

- 1. - Splitter Bracket
- 2. - 5/8" Flat Washer (2)
- 3. - M12x1.75 Hex Nut (2)
- 4. - M6x1x20mm Hex Head Screw
- 5. - 1/4" External. Tooth Lockwasher (2)
- 6. - 5/16" Flat Washer (2)
- 7. - M6x1 Wing Nut
- 8. - 7/8" Open End Wrench
- 9. - 15/16" Hex Arbor Wrench

For Front Guide Rail

- 10. - M6x1x20mm Carriage Head Screw (5)
- 11. - M6.4 Flat Washer (5)
- 12. - M6.1 Lockwasher (5)
- 13. - M6x1 Hex Nut (5)

For Fastening Saw to Stand

- 14. - M8x1.25x16mm Hex Head Screws (4)
- 15. - 3/8" Flat Washer (8)
- 16. - M8x1.25 Hex Nut (4)

For Rear Guide Rail

- 17. - M8x1.25x16mm Hex Head Screw (5)
- 18. - M8.4 Flat Washer (7)
- 19. - M8.1 Lockwasher (7)
- 20. - M8x1.25 Hex Nut (2)

For Extension Wings

- 21. - M8x1.25x16mm Hex Head Screw (6)
- 22. - 5/16" Lockwasher (6)
- 23. - 3/8" Flat Washer (6)

STAND AND STAND HARDWARE

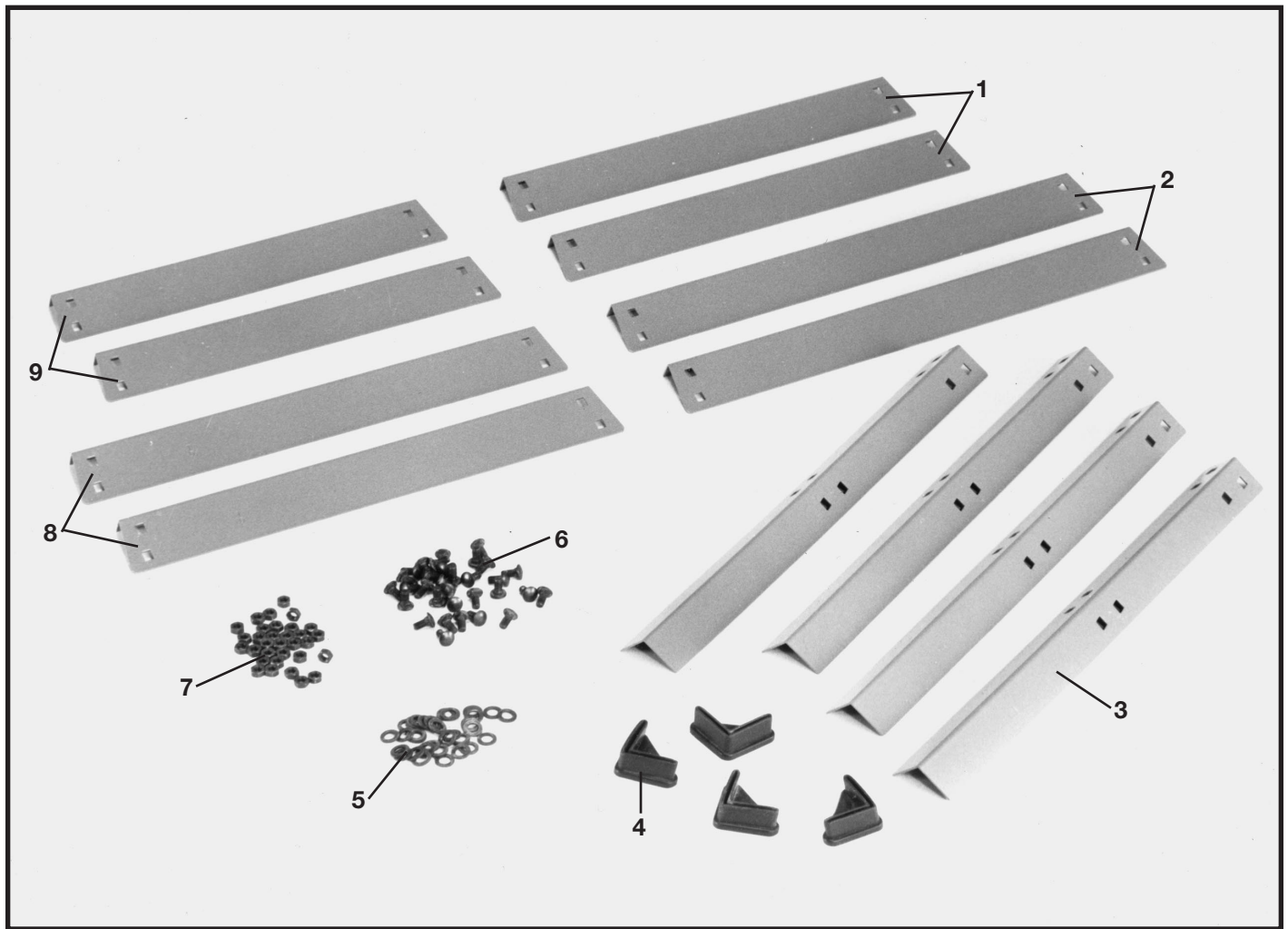


Fig. 3

For Saw Stand

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. - Top Front and Rear Braces - 19" in length (2) | 5. - 3/8" Flat Washer (32) |
| 2. - Bottom Front and Rear Braces - 22-1/2" in length (2) | 6. - M8x1.25x16mm Carriage Head Screw (32) |
| 3. - Stand Legs (4) | 7. - M8x1.25 Hex Nut (32) |
| 4. - Feet (4) | 8. - Bottom Side Braces - 20" in length (2) |
| | 9. - Top Side Braces - 16-1/2" in length (2) |

DUST COLLECTION CONNECTOR

⚠ WARNING DO NOT OPERATE THE MACHINE WITH OUT THE DUST COLLECTION CONNECTOR MOUNTED TO THE MACHINE.

- 1. - Adapter Plate
- 2. - Dust Collection Hood
- 3. - Adapter Plate
- 4. - #10x1/2" Sheet Metal Screws (4)

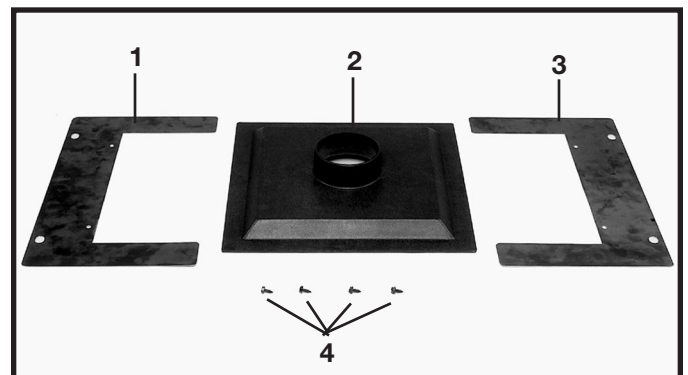


Fig. 3A

ASSEMBLY

⚠ WARNING FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, DO NOT CONNECT THE MACHINE TO THE POWER SOURCE UNTIL THE MACHINE IS COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED AND YOU READ AND UNDERSTAND THE ENTIRE INSTRUCTION MANUAL.

STAND

Assemble stand as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 using parts shown in Fig. 3. The braces, legs and feet are labeled the same in all three illustrations. Insert the M8x1.25x16mm carriage head screws through legs and braces then place the 3/8" flat washers on the screws and secure with the M8x1.25 hex nuts. Only tighten nuts finger-tight at this time. **NOTE:** The top lips of the two top side braces (9) Fig. 4, must fit on top of the top lips of the front and rear braces (1). The side braces (9) have holes on top for mounting the saw to the stand.

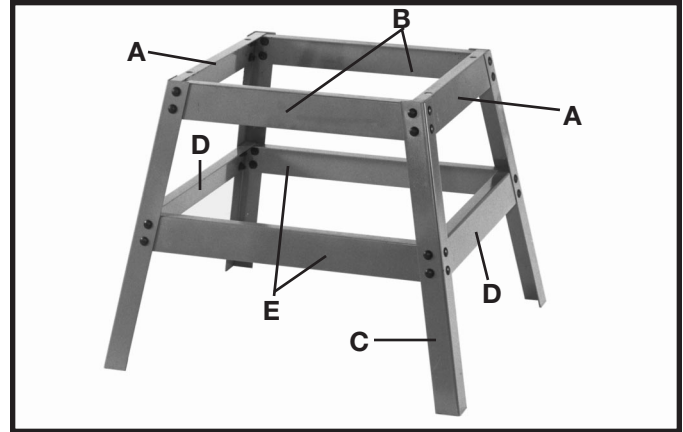


Fig. 4

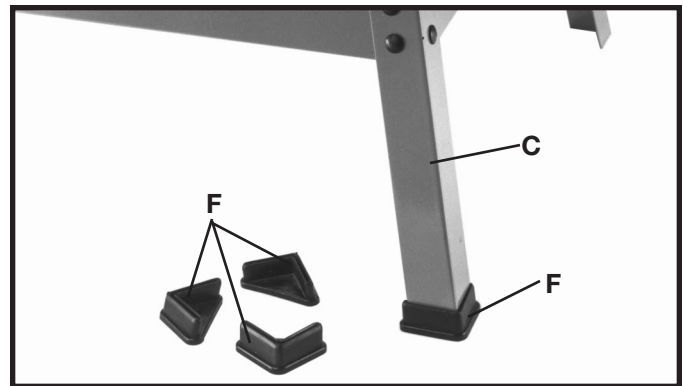


Fig. 5

DUST COLLECTION CONNECTOR

⚠ WARNING DO NOT OPERATE THE MACHINE WITH OUT THE DUST COLLECTION CONNECTOR MOUNTED TO THE MACHINE.

The TS350 is supplied with a dust collection connector to provide a means of connecting a 4" diameter dust collection hose to the machine.

1. Turn saw table face down on a piece of cardboard to protect the table surface. Align the four holes in the saw cabinet with the four holes (A) Fig. 5A in the stand.



Fig. 5A

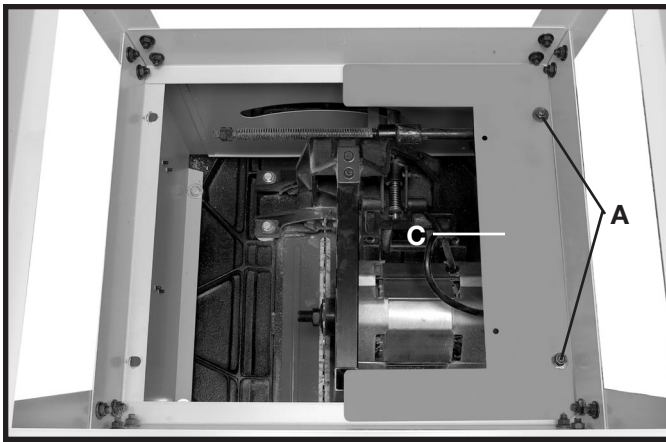


Fig. 5B

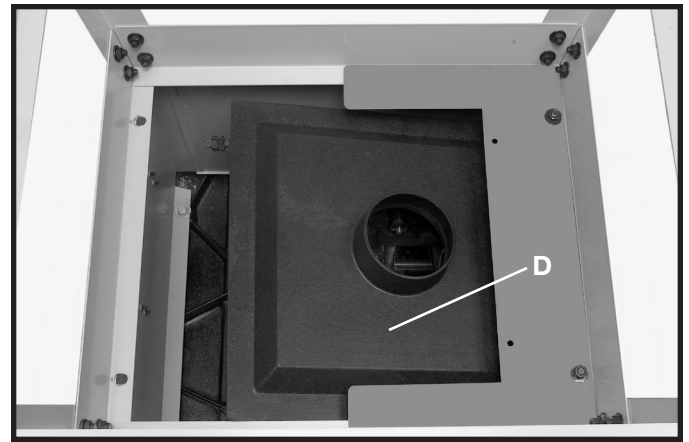


Fig. 5C

2. Align the two holes (A) Fig. 5B, in one of the mounting plates (C), with the two holes in the the stand and saw. Place a 3/8" flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the hole in the saw, stand, and the hole in the mounting plate. Place a 3/8" flat washer and thread a M8x1.25 hex nut onto the screw and tighten securely. Repeat this process for the remaining hole in the saw, stand and mounting plate.

3. Insert the dust collection hood (D) under the mounting plate as shown in Fig. 5C.

4. Place the other mounting plate over the dust collection hood. Align the two holes (F) Fig. 5D, in the mounting plate (E), with the two holes in the the stand and saw. Place a 3/8" flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the hole in the saw, stand, and the hole in the mounting plate. Place a 3/8" flat washer and thread a M8x1.25 hex nut onto the screw and tighten securely. Repeat this process for the remaining hole in the saw, stand and mounting plate.

5. Lift up on the dust collection hood (D) Fig. 5E, and use a 1/8" drill bit and drill a pilot hole through one of the dust collection hood mounting holes (G) in the adapter plate. Thread a #10x1/2" sheet metal screw into the hole. Repeat this process for the three remaining holes (G) in the adapter plate.

6. Fig. 5F, shows the dust collection connector attached to the saw.

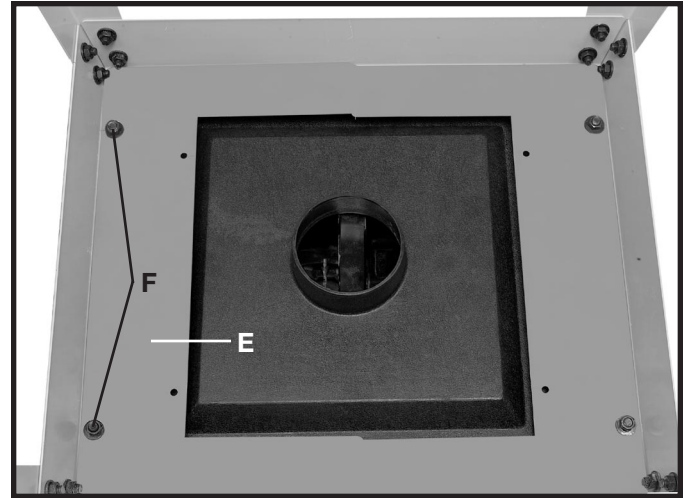


Fig. 5D

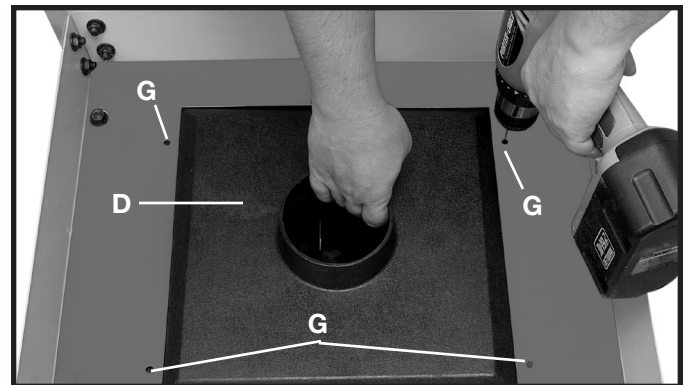


Fig. 5E

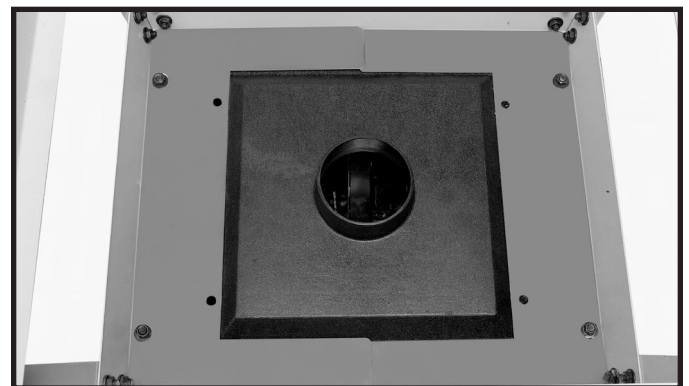


Fig. 5F

SAW TO STAND

1. Turn saw table face down on a piece of cardboard to protect the table surface. Align the four holes in the saw cabinet with the four holes in the stand.
2. Place a 3/8" flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the hole in the stand and the hole in the saw. Place a 3/8" flat washer onto the screw and thread a M8x1.25 hex nut onto the screw and tighten securely. Repeat this process for the three remaining holes.
3. Turn saw table face up, as shown in Fig. 6.
4. Push down on top of saw so the legs of the stand adjust to the surface of the floor and tighten all stand hardware.

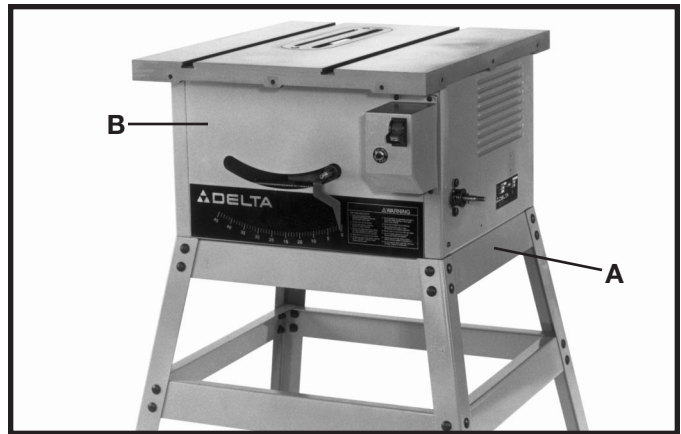


Fig. 6

BLADE RAISING AND TILTING HANDWHEELS

1. Assemble the blade raising handwheel (A) Fig. 7, to the blade raising shaft (B). Make sure the slots (C) in the hub of the handwheel are engaged with the roll pin (D) on the shaft.

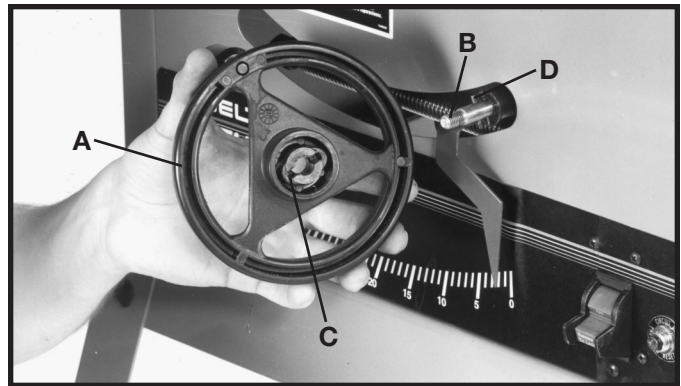


Fig. 7

2. Place a M10 flat washer onto the end of the raising shaft. Thread the lock knob (E) Fig. 8, onto the shaft.
3. Assemble the blade tilting handwheel (F) Fig. 8, to the blade tilting shaft in the same manner.
4. Thread the lock knob (G) Fig. 8, onto the blade tilting shaft.

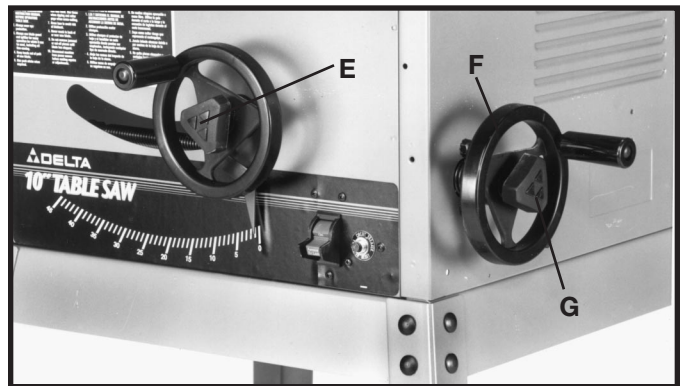


Fig. 8

EXTENSION WINGS

1. Align the three holes in the extension wing (A) Fig. 9, with the three holes in the side of the saw table. **NOTE: DO NOT TIGHTEN HARDWARE AT THIS TIME.** Place a 5/16" lockwasher and a 3/8" flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the hole in the extension wing and thread the screw into the tapped hole in the side of the saw table. Repeat this process for the two remaining holes in the extension wing and the saw table.

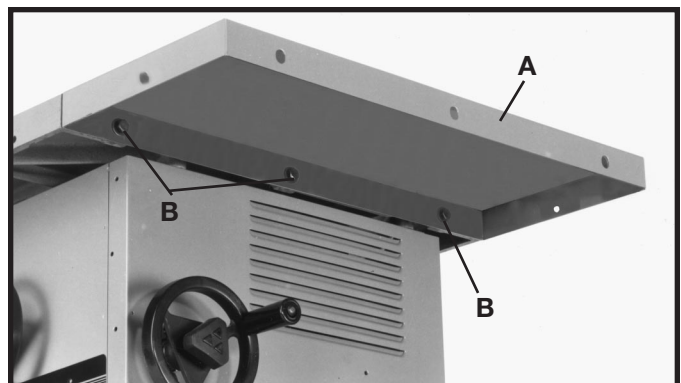


Fig. 9

2. With a straight edge (C) Fig. 10, make certain the extension wing (A) is level with the saw table (D) before tightening three screws (B) Fig. 9.

3. Assemble the other extension wing to the opposite side of the table in the same manner.

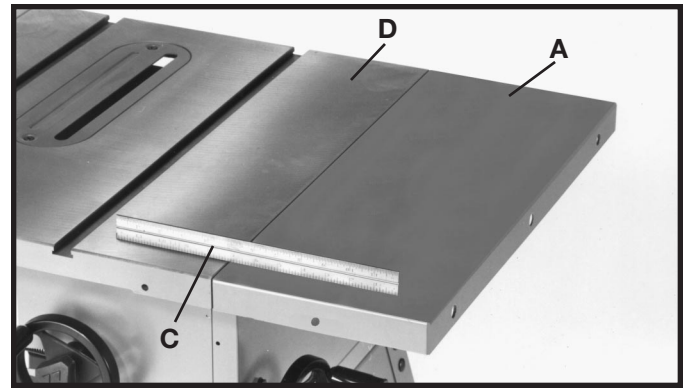


Fig. 10

SAW BLADE

1. **⚠ WARNING DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.**

2. Loosen two screws and remove the table insert (A) Fig. 11. **IMPORTANT:** Be careful not to lose two rubber washers (L) located under table insert (A).

3. Raise the saw blade arbor (B) Fig. 11, to its maximum height by turning the blade raising handwheel counterclockwise and remove the arbor nut (E) and flange (D) from the saw arbor.

4. Assemble the saw blade (C) to the saw arbor making sure the teeth of the blade point down at the front of the table, as shown in Fig. 12, and assemble the flange (D) and arbor nut (E) to the saw arbor and tighten arbor nut (E) as far as possible by hand, being sure that the saw blade is against the inner blade flange.

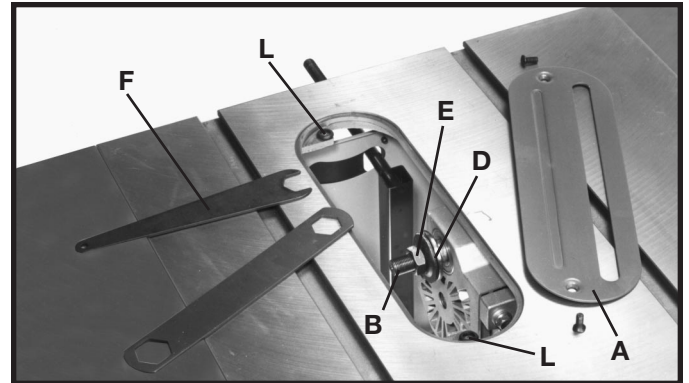


Fig. 11

5. Using the open end wrench (F) Fig. 11 and Fig. 12, supplied, place the wrench (F) on the flats on the saw arbor to keep the arbor from turning and tighten arbor nut (E) using the remaining wrench (G) Fig. 12, by turning the nut counterclockwise.

6. **⚠ WARNING REPLACE TABLE INSERT (A) FIG. 13, MAKING CERTAIN THAT IT IS FLUSH WITH TABLE SURFACE.**

7. Place a straight edge or square (H) Fig. 13, on the saw table extending over the table insert (A) as shown. If an adjustment is necessary, tighten or loosen the two adjustment screws (K).

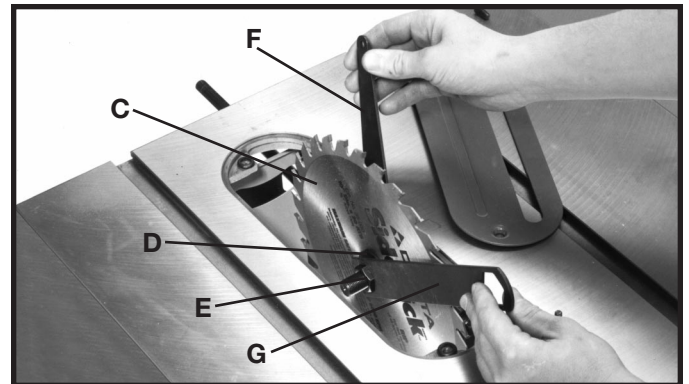


Fig. 12

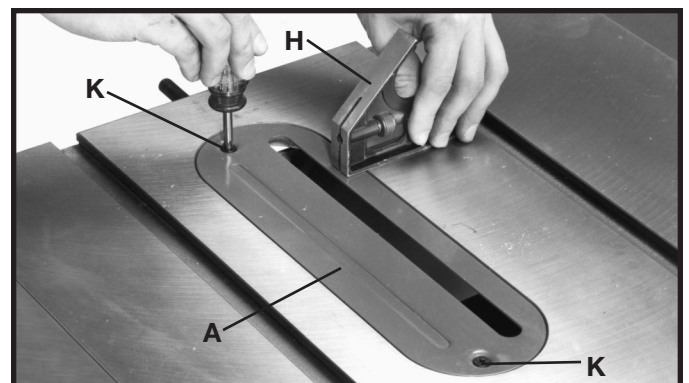


Fig. 13

ASSEMBLING GUIDE RAILS

1. Align the three slotted holes in the front right guide rail (A) Fig. 14, with two holes (B) in saw table and slotted hole (C) in extension wing. Insert a M6x1x20mm carriage head screw (D) Fig. 14, through the three holes in the front right guide rail, and the saw table. Place a M6.4 flat washer (E), and a 6.1 lockwasher (F) onto the carriage head screw (D). Thread a M6x1 hex nut (G) onto the carriage head screw (D) and hand tighten only. **NOTE: TIGHTEN HARDWARE JUST ENOUGH TO HOLD RAIL IN PLACE AT THIS TIME.**

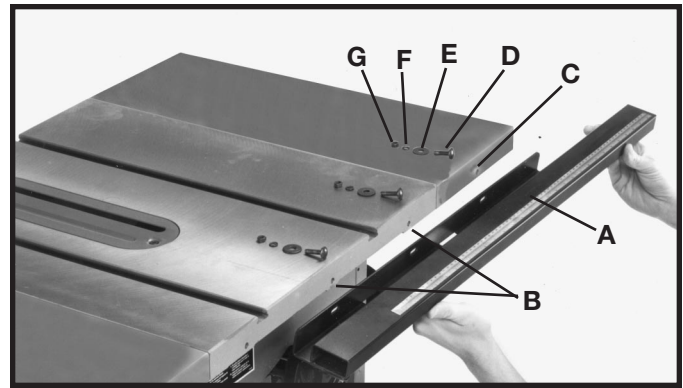


Fig. 14

2. Insert longer end of front guide rail extension connector (H) Fig. 15, into end of guide rail (A).

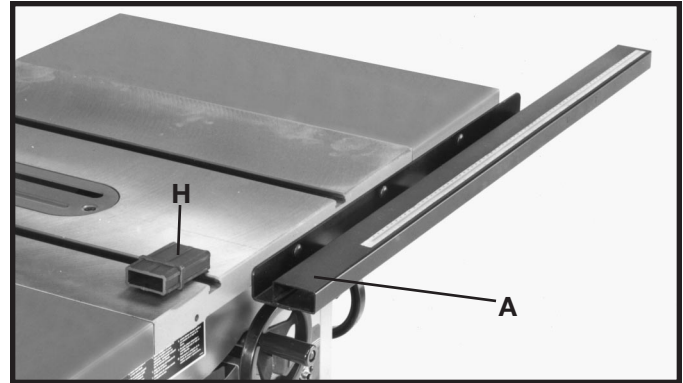


Fig. 15

3. Assemble front left guide rail (J) Fig. 16, onto extension connector (H). Align the two slotted holes in guide rail extension (J) Fig. 16 with hole (K) in table and extension wing (L). Insert a M6x1x20mm carriage head screw (D) Fig. 16, through the two holes in the front left guide rail, and the saw table. Place a M6.4 flat washer (E), and a 6.1 lockwasher (F) onto the carriage head screw (D). Thread a M6x1 hex nut (G) onto the carriage head screw (D) and hand tighten only. **NOTE: TIGHTEN HARDWARE JUST ENOUGH TO HOLD RAIL IN PLACE AT THIS TIME.**

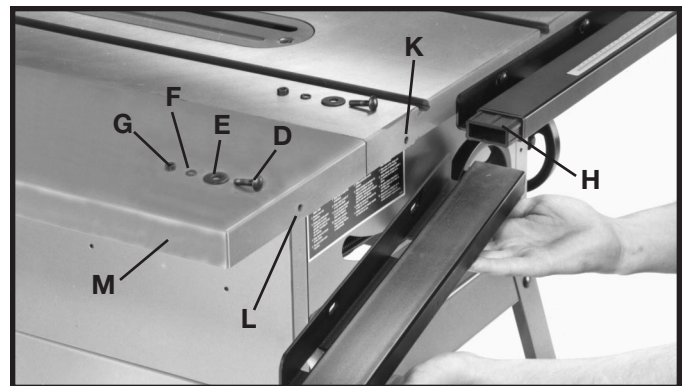


Fig. 16

4. Fig. 17 illustrates the front guide rail loosely assembled to the table saw.



Fig. 17

5. Align the holes in the longer section of rear guide rail (P) Fig. 18, with holes (A), (B), and (C) in the saw table. Place a M8.1 lockwasher then a M8.4 flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the hole (A) Fig. 18, in the rear guide rail. Place a M8.4 flat washer and a M8.1 lockwasher onto the hex head screw. Thread a M8x1.25 hex nut onto the hex head screw. **NOTE: TIGHTEN HARDWARE JUST ENOUGH TO HOLD RAIL IN PLACE AT THIS TIME.**

6. Place a M8.1 lockwasher and a M8.4 flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the holes (B) and (C) Fig. 18, in the rear guide rail and thread into the tapped hole in the saw table. **NOTE: TIGHTEN HARDWARE JUST ENOUGH TO HOLD RAIL IN PLACE AT THIS TIME.**

7. Align the holes in the shorter section of rear guide rail (R) Fig. 18, with holes (D) and (E) in the in the saw table. Place a M8.1 lockwasher and a a M8.4 flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the hole (E) Fig. 18, in the rear guide rail. Place a M8.4 flat washer and a M8.1 lockwasher onto the hex head screw. Thread a M8x1.25 hex nut onto the hex head screw. **NOTE: TIGHTEN HARDWARE JUST ENOUGH TO HOLD RAIL IN PLACE AT THIS TIME.**

8. Place a M8.1 lockwasher and a M8.4 flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the hole (D) Fig. 18, in the rear guide rail and thread into the tapped hole in the saw table. **NOTE: TIGHTEN HARDWARE JUST ENOUGH TO HOLD RAIL IN PLACE AT THIS TIME.**

9. Using a square (X) Fig. 19, or a ruler, adjust rail so that it is 7/16" from top of the table along the entire length. Tighten all mounting hardware.

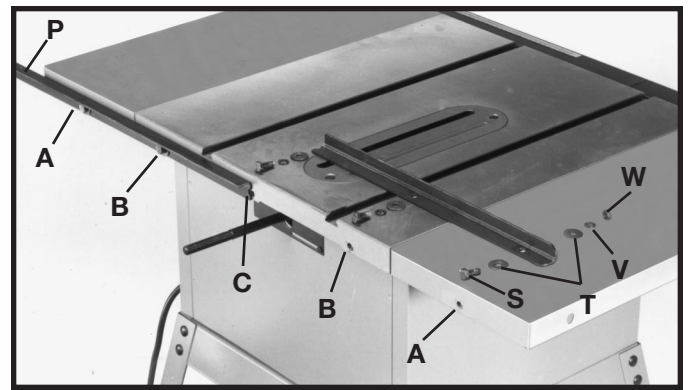


Fig. 18

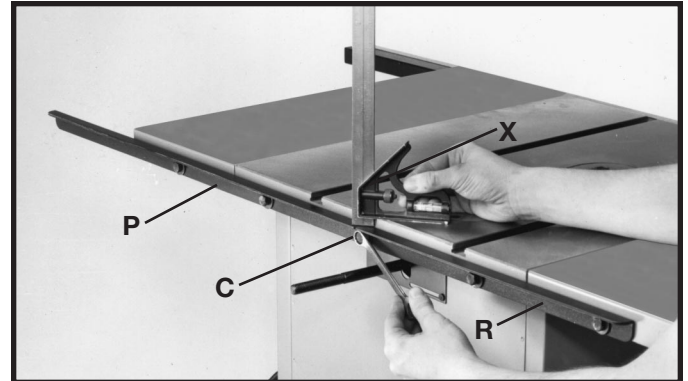


Fig. 19

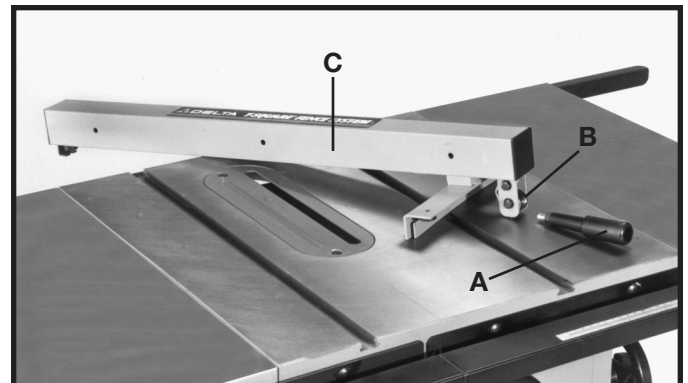


Fig. 20

1. Insert handle (A) Fig. 20 into threaded hole (B) in rip fence (C).

2. Insert flat head screwdriver into rip fence handle (A) Fig. 21 and tighten screw (not shown).

3. Tighten hex nut (D) Fig. 21 against fence body.

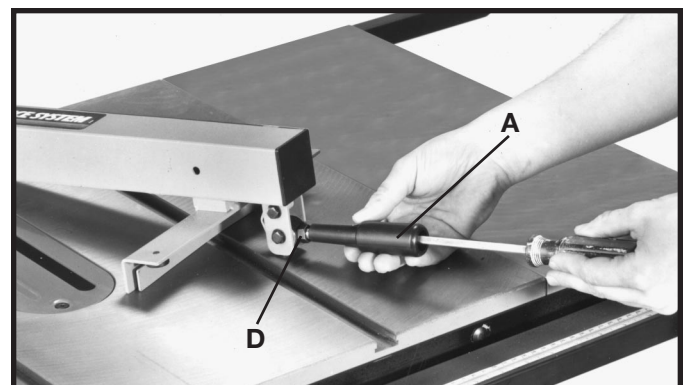


Fig. 21

LEVELING AND ADJUSTING FRONT GUIDE RAIL

1. Make certain the machine is disconnected from the power source. Raise saw blade to its highest level.

2. With handle (A) Fig. 22 in the raised position, place rip fence (B) on the saw table as shown. **NOTE:** Make certain rip fence (B) is engaged on rear guide rail (C). Move rip fence (B) against saw blade as shown in Fig. 23.

3. Carefully move front guide rail (D) Fig. 23, left or right as needed until line on cursor (E) aligns with zero ("0") on guide rail scale (F). Push handle (A) downward to lock rip fence in position. Snug up front guide rail mounting hardware. Minor adjustment to the cursor (E) Fig. 24 can be made by loosening two screws (G), adjusting cursor left or right, and tightening two screws (G). Remove rip fence and lower saw blade.

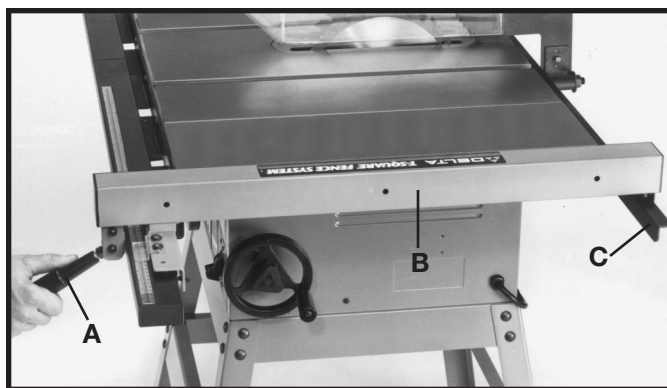


Fig. 22

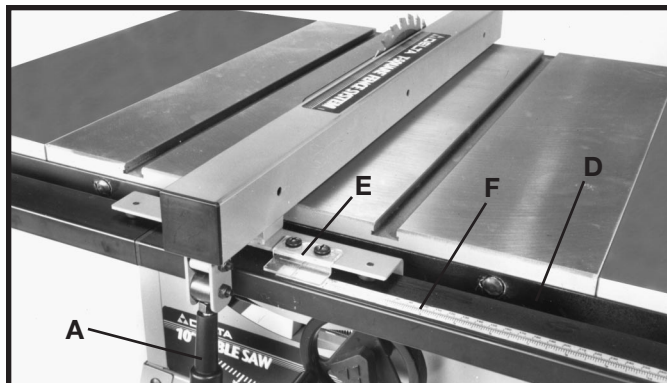


Fig. 23



Fig. 24

4. Using a square (H) Fig. 25 set at $\frac{13}{16}$ ", place the square on the saw table and against the top of guide rail (D). Align the guide rail until it is parallel to the saw table by loosening and tightening mounting hardware at five positions (K) Fig. 25.

5. Check the guide rail adjustment again to make certain the rip fence is aligned with the guide rail scale.

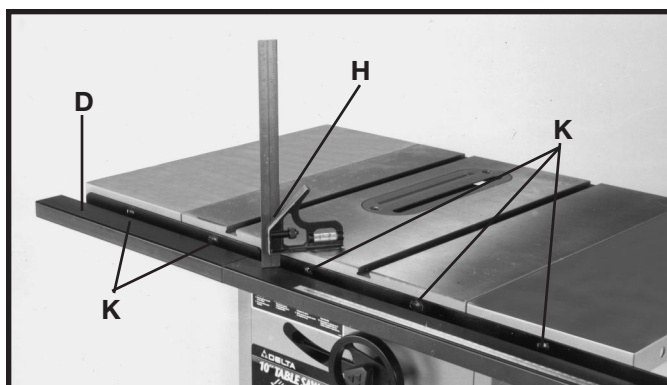


Fig. 25

BLADE GUARD AND SPLITTER ASSEMBLY

1. **⚠ WARNING** DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

2. Thread a M12x1.75 hex nut (A) onto the splitter support rod (R) Fig. 26, as far as it will go.

3. Place a 5/8" flat washer (B) Fig. 26, onto the splitter support rod (R).

4. Place the splitter bracket (C) Fig. 26, onto the splitter support rod (R).

5. Place a 5/8" flat washer (B) Fig. 26, onto the splitter support rod (R).

6. Thread a M12x1.75 hex nut (D) onto the splitter support rod (R) Fig. 26 and tighten the nut to hold the splitter bracket (C) in place.

7. Align the hole in the blade guard and splitter assembly (E) Fig. 27, with the hole in the splitter bracket (C). **NOTE:** Make certain the two protrusions, "pins" (G) Fig. 28, are engaged with the channel of the splitter assembly.

8. Place a 1/4" external tooth lockwasher and a 5/16" lockwasher onto a M6x1x20mm hex head screw. Insert the hex head screw (D) Fig. 27, through the hole in the support bracket, and through the slot in the blade guard/splitter assembly.

9. Place a 1/4" external tooth lockwasher and a 5/16" lockwasher onto a M6x1 hex head screw (D) Fig. 27. Thread a M6x1 wing nut (F) Fig. 28, onto the end of the hex head screw.

10. **NOTE:** Before tightening wing nut (F) Fig. 28, make certain there is at least a 1/8" gap between the bottom edge of splitter (N) and top surface of table (P).

11. Using a straight edge, check to see if the splitter (E) Fig. 29, is aligned with the saw blade (R). If an adjustment is necessary, the splitter (E) can be moved left or right and rotated by loosening nut (A) Fig. 29, and adjust accordingly.

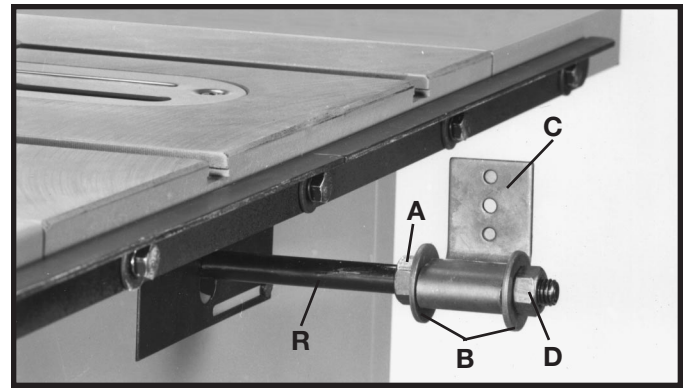


Fig. 26

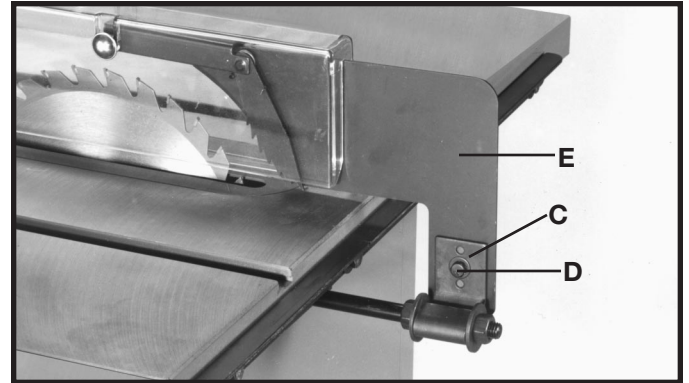


Fig. 27

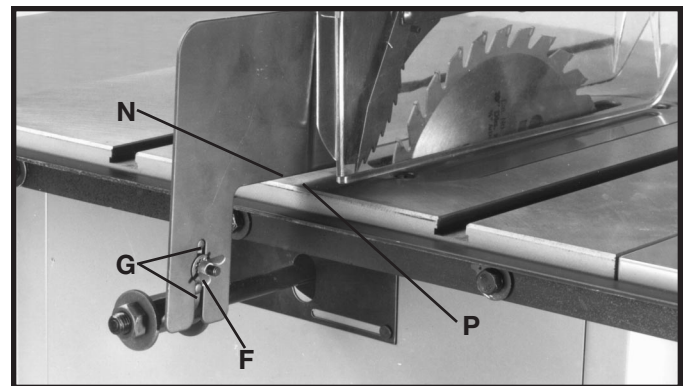


Fig. 28

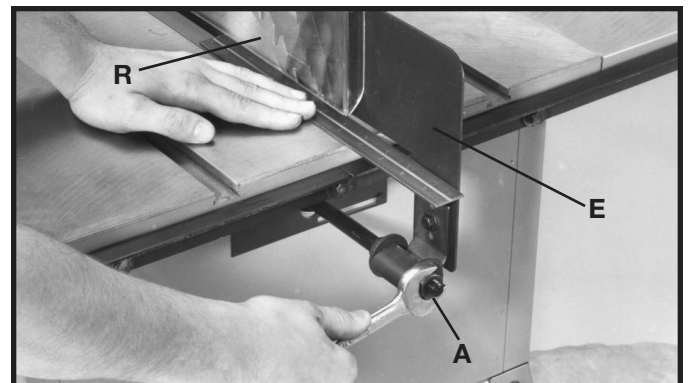


Fig. 29

RIP FENCE HOLDER BRACKET

Assemble the rip fence holder bracket (A) Fig. 31, to the right side of the saw cabinet as shown using two M5x12mm sheet metal screws and two M5 lockwashers.



Fig. 31

MITER GAGE AND WRENCH HOLDER BRACKETS

Assemble the miter gage holder bracket (A) Fig. 33, and the wrench holder bracket (B) to the left side of the saw cabinet, as shown, using four M5x12mm sheet metal screws and two M5 lockwashers.

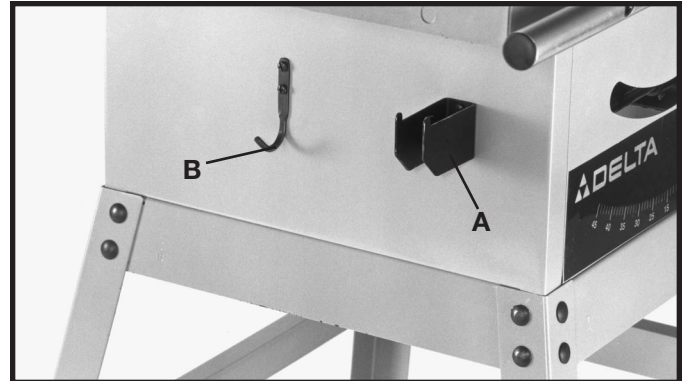


Fig. 33

FASTENING STAND TO SUPPORTING SURFACE

⚠ WARNING IF, DURING OPERATION, ANY TENDENCY EXISTS FOR THE SAW TO TIP OVER, SLIDE OR WALK ON THE SUPPORTING SURFACE, THE SAW STAND SHOULD BE SECURED TO THE FLOOR SURFACE. THE RUBBER FEET(A) FIG. 34, OF THE STAND, FEATURE HOLES WHICH ALLOW EASY MOUNTING WITHOUT REMOVING THE SAW FROM THE STAND.



Fig. 34

OPERATING CONTROLS AND ADJUSTMENTS

STARTING AND STOPPING SAW

The switch (A) is located on the front panel of the saw cabinet, as shown in Fig. 39. To turn the saw “ON”, move the switch up to the “ON” position. To turn the saw “OFF”, move the switch down to the “OFF” position.

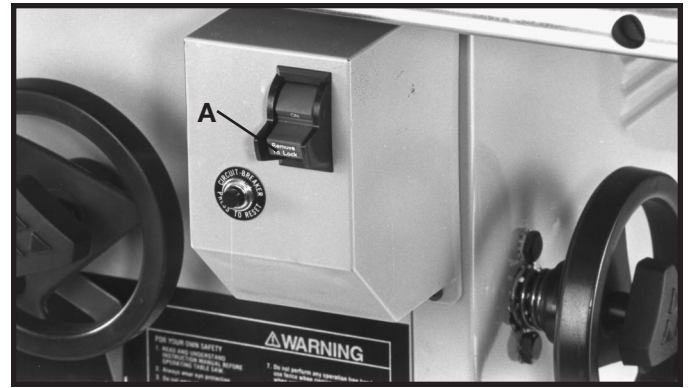


Fig. 39

LOCKING SWITCH IN THE “OFF” POSITION

IMPORTANT: When the tool is not in use, the switch should be locked in the “OFF” position to prevent unauthorized use. Grasp the switch toggle (B) and pull it out as shown in Fig. 40. With the switch toggle (B) removed the switch will not operate. However, should the switch toggle be removed while the saw is running, it can be turned “OFF” once, but cannot be restarted without inserting the switch toggle (B).

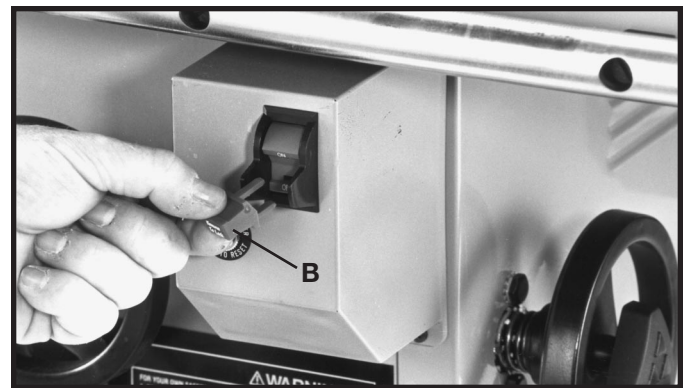


Fig. 40

BLADE RAISING MECHANISM

To raise the saw blade, loosen lock knob (A) Fig. 41, and turn the blade raising handwheel (B) clockwise. When the blade height is at the desired height, tighten lock knob (A).

BLADE TILTING MECHANISM

To tilt the saw blade for bevel cutting, loosen lock knob (C) Fig. 41, and turn the tilting handwheel (D). When the desired blade angle is obtained, tighten lock knob (C).

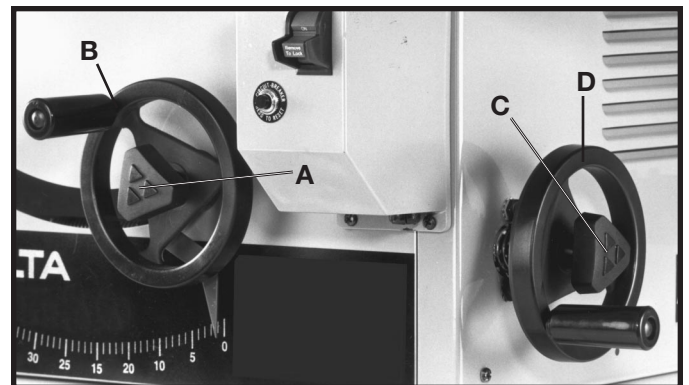


Fig. 41

ADJUSTING 90 AND 45 DEGREE POSITIVE STOPS

Your saw is equipped with positive stops that will rapidly position the saw blade at 90 and 45 degrees to the table. To check and adjust the positive stops, proceed as follows:

1. **⚠ WARNING DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.**

2. Turn the blade tilting handwheel clockwise as far as it will go. Make sure the table insert is level with the saw table and place a square (A) on the table against the blade, as shown in Fig. 42. Check to see if the blade is 90 degrees to the table. If the blade is not at 90 degrees to the table, loosen set screws (B) Fig. 43, back off collar (C) and turn the blade tilting handwheel until the blade is at 90 degrees to the table. Then adjust the collar (C) Fig. 43, so that it contacts bracket (D) when the blade is at 90 degrees to the table, and tighten set screws (B).

3. Turn the blade tilting handwheel counterclockwise as far as it will go. Place a combination square (A) on the table and against the blade, as shown in Fig. 44, and check and see if the blade is at 45 degrees to the table. If the blade is not at 45 degrees to the table back off the two locknuts (E) Fig. 43, and turn the blade tilting handwheel until the blade is at 45 degrees to the table. Then adjust the locknuts (E) Fig. 43, so that the inside nut contacts bracket (D) when the blade is at 45 degrees to the table.



Fig. 42

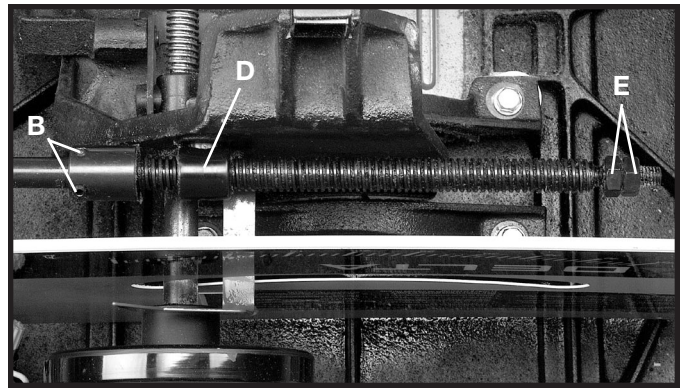


Fig. 43

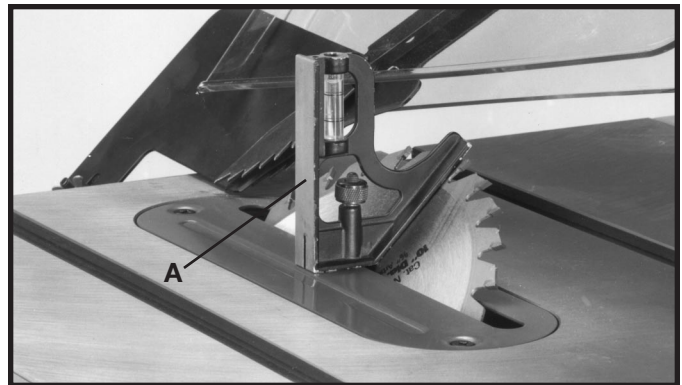


Fig. 44

RIP FENCE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

⚠ WARNING THE RIP FENCE MUST BE PROPERLY ALIGNED TO THE MITER GAGE SLOT IN ORDER TO PREVENT KICKBACK WHEN RIPPING.

1. To move the fence (A) Fig. 46, along the guide rails, lift up on the fence locking lever (B), slide the fence to the desired location on the guide rails and push down on the locking lever (B) to lock the fence in position.

2. The fence (A) Fig. 46, must be adjusted so it is parallel to the miter gage slots (C). To check and adjust, move fence (A) until the bottom edge of the fence is in line with the edge of one of the miter gage slots as shown, and push down on the fence locking lever (B). Check to see if the fence (A) is parallel to the edge of the miter gage slot (C) the entire length of the table. If an adjustment must be made, slightly tighten or loosen one of the two adjusting screws (D) or (E) Fig. 47. Check again to see if the edge of the fence is parallel with the miter gage slot the entire length of the slot. Repeat this adjustment until you are sure the fence is parallel with the miter gage slot. **IMPORTANT: DO NOT REMOVE THE RIP FENCE FROM THE GUIDE RAIL TO MAKE THIS ADJUSTMENT. VERY LITTLE MOVEMENT OF SCREWS (D) AND (E) FIG. 47, IS NECESSARY TO ADJUST THE FENCE PARALLEL WITH THE MITER GAGE SLOT.**

3. The distance the fence is positioned away from the blade is indicated by the witness line (F) Fig. 48, located on the cursor (G). If it is necessary to adjust the cursor (G), make a test cut with the fence locked in position. Measure the width of the finished cut and adjust the cursor (G) by loosening the two screws (H), adjusting the cursor (G) until the witness line (F) is aligned with the same marking on the scale (K) as the finished cut. Then tighten the two screws (H).

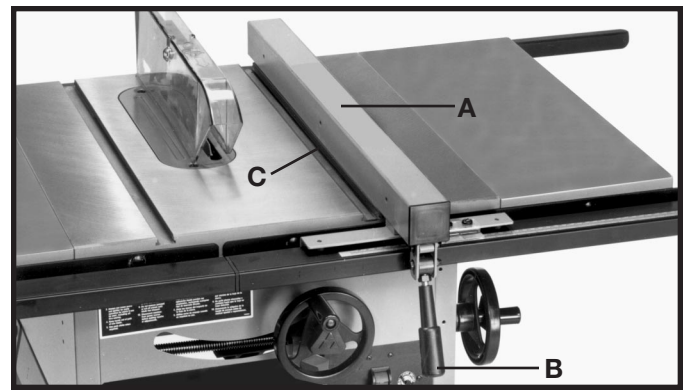


Fig. 46

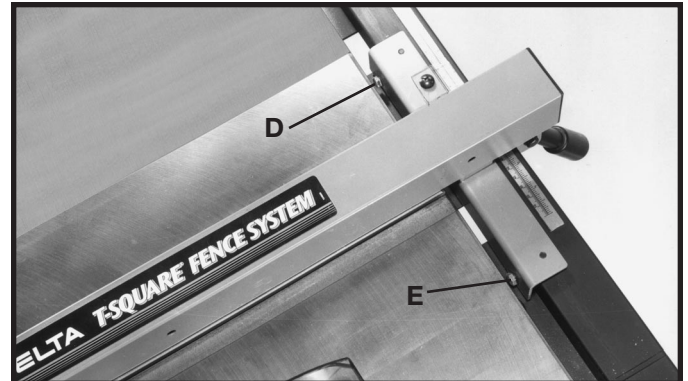


Fig. 47

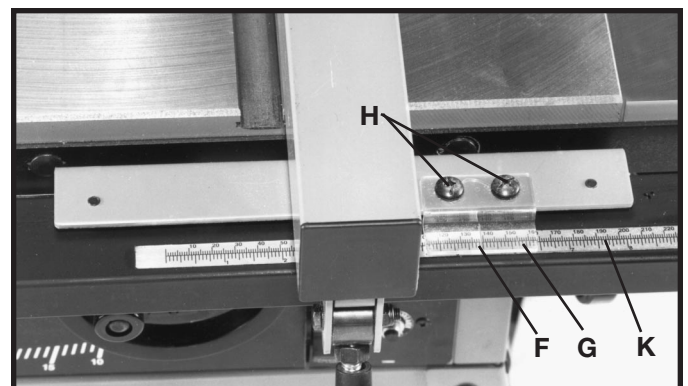


Fig. 48

MITER GAGE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

1. Your miter gage is equipped with individually adjustable index stops at 90 degrees and 49 degrees right and left. Adjustment to the index stops can be made by loosening lock nuts (A) Fig. 44, and tightening or loosening the three adjusting screws (B) against the stop link (C).

2. To operate the miter gage, simply loosen lock handle (D) Fig. 49, and move the body of the miter gage (E) to the desired angle. The miter gage body will stop at 90 degrees and 45 degrees both right and left. To rotate the miter gage body past these points, the stop link (C) must be flipped out of the way.

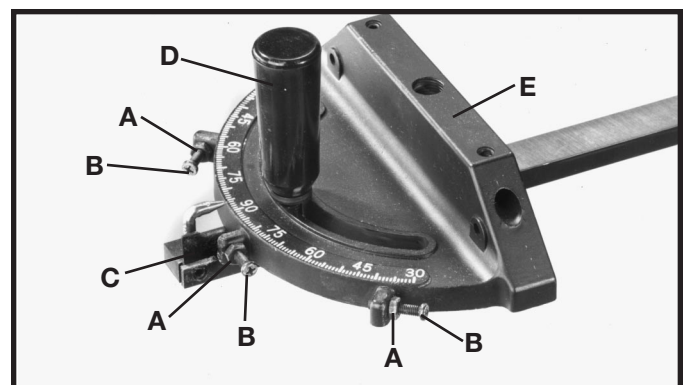


Fig. 49

3. The miter gage is equipped with a special washer (F) Fig. 50, and a flat head screw (G) which are assembled to the bottom end of the miter gage bar (H). The special washer (F) rides in the T-slotted miter gage slot (J) and prevents the miter gage from falling when it is extended out beyond the front of the saw table, as shown in Fig. 51.

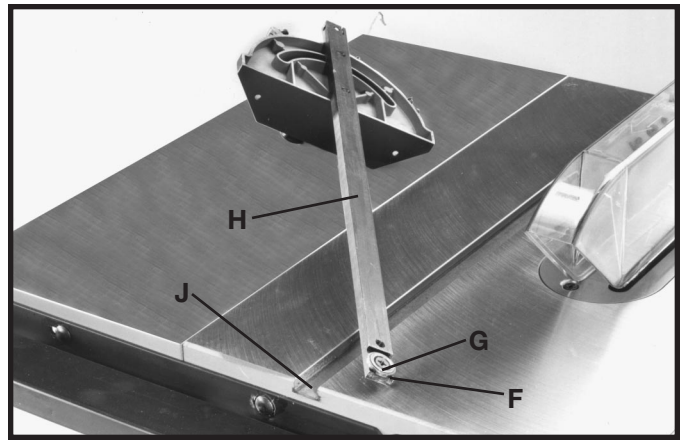


Fig. 50

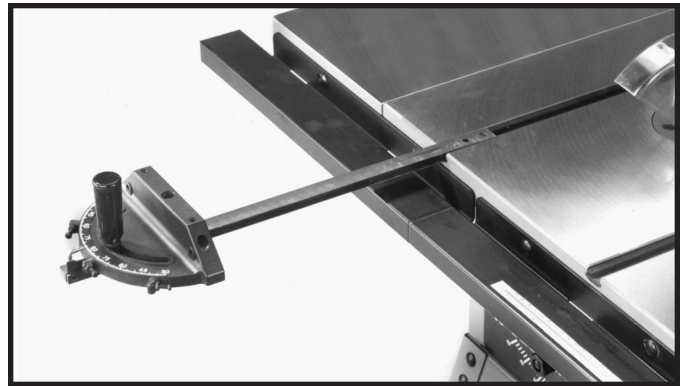


Fig. 51

ADJUSTING TABLE INSERT

The table insert (A) Fig. 52, should be adjusted so it is flush with the saw table surface. Place a straight edge or square (B) on the saw table extending over the insert, as shown. If an adjustment to the insert is necessary, tighten or loosen the two adjusting screws (C).

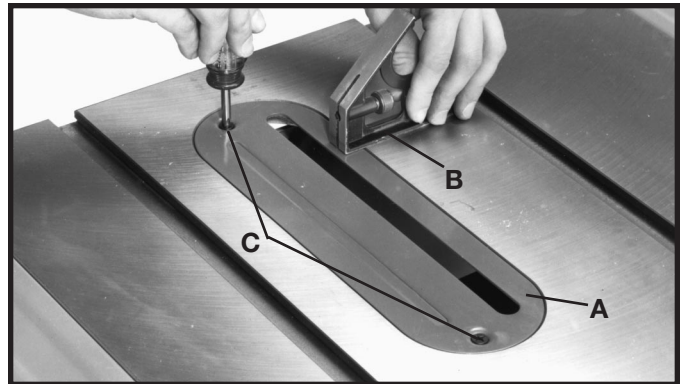


Fig. 52

OPERATIONS

Common sawing operations include ripping and crosscutting plus a few other standard operations of a fundamental nature. As with all power machines, there is a certain amount of hazard involved with the operation and use of the machine. Using the machine with the respect and caution demanded as far as safety precautions are concerned, will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or completely ignored, personal injury to the operator can result. The following information describes the safe and proper method for performing the most common sawing operations.

⚠ WARNING THE USE OF ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES NOT RECOMMENDED BY DELTA MAY RESULT IN THE RISK OF INJURY TO PERSONS.

CROSS-CUTTING

Cross-cutting requires the use of the miter gage to position and guide the work. Place the work against the miter gage and advance both the gage and work toward the saw blade, as shown in Fig. 53. The miter gage may be used in either table slot. When bevel cutting (blade tilted), use the right miter gage slot so that the blade tilts away from the miter gage and your hands.

Start the cut slowly and hold the work firmly against the miter gage and the table. One of the rules in running a saw is that you never hang onto or touch a free piece of work. Hold the supported piece, not the free piece that is cut off. The feed in cross-cutting continues until the work is cut in two, and the miter gage and work are pulled back to the starting point. Before pulling the work back, it is good practice to give the work a little sideways shift to move the work slightly away from the saw blade. Never pick up any short length of free work from the table while the saw is running. Never touch a cutoff piece unless it is at least a foot long.

For added safety and convenience the miter gage can be fitted with an auxiliary wood-facing (C), as shown in Fig. 54, that should be at least 1 inch higher than the maximum depth of cut, and should extend out 12 inches or more to one side or the other depending on which miter gage slot is being used. This auxiliary wood-facing (C) can be fastened to the front of the miter gage by using two wood screws (A) through the holes provided in the miter gage body and into the wood-facing.

⚠ WARNING NEVER USE THE FENCE AS A CUT-OFF GAGE WHEN CROSS-CUTTING.

When cross-cutting a number of pieces to the same length, a block of wood (B), can be clamped to the fence and used as a cut-off gage as shown in Fig. 55. It is important that this block of wood always be positioned in front of the saw blade as shown. Once the cut-off length is determined, secure the fence and use the miter gage to feed the work into the cut.

This block of wood allows the cut-off piece to move freely along the table surface without binding between the fence and the saw blade, thereby lessening the possibility of kickback and injury to the operator.

⚠ CAUTION When using the block (B) Fig. 55, as a cut-off gage, it is very important that the rear end of the block be positioned so the work piece is clear of the block before it enters the blade.



Fig. 53



Fig. 54

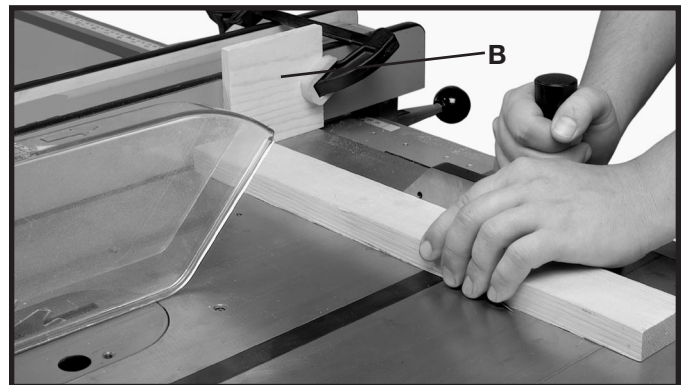


Fig. 55

RIPPING

⚠ WARNING A RIP FENCE SHOULD ALWAYS BE USED FOR RIPPING OPERATIONS. NEVER PERFORM A RIPPING OPERATION FREE-HAND.

Ripping is the operation of making a lengthwise cut through a board, as shown in Fig. 56, and the rip fence (A) is used to position and guide the work. One edge of the work rides against the rip fence while the flat side of the board rests on the table. Since the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a straight edge and make solid contact with the table. The saw guard must be used. The guard has anti-kickback fingers to prevent wood kickback, and a splitter to prevent the wood kerf from closing and binding the blade.

Start the motor and advance the work holding it down and against the fence. Never stand in the line of the saw cut when ripping. Hold the work with both hands and push it along the fence and into the saw blade as shown in Fig. 56. The work can then be fed through the saw blade with one or two hands. After the work is beyond the saw blade and anti-kickback fingers, the hand is removed from the work. When this is done the work will either stay on the table, tilt up slightly and be caught by the rear end of the guard or slide off the table to the floor. Alternately, the feed can continue to the end of the table, after which the work is lifted and brought back along the outside edge of the fence. The cut-off stock remains on the table and is not touched with the hands until the saw blade is stopped, unless it is a large piece allowing safe removal. When ripping boards longer than three feet, it is recommended that a work support be used at the rear of the saw to keep the workpiece from falling off the saw table.

If the ripped work is less than 4 inches wide, a push stick should always be used to complete the feed, as shown in Fig. 57. The push stick can easily be made from scrap material as explained in the section “**CONSTRUCTING A PUSH STICK.**” When ripping material under 2 inches in width, a flat pushboard is a valuable accessory since ordinary push sticks may interfere with the blade guard. The flat pushboard can be made as shown in Fig. 58.

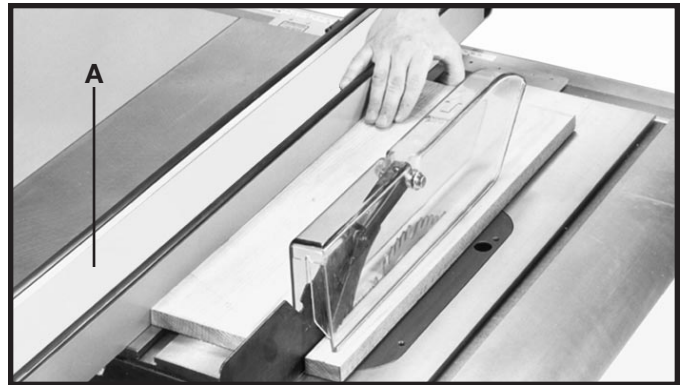


Fig. 56



Fig. 57

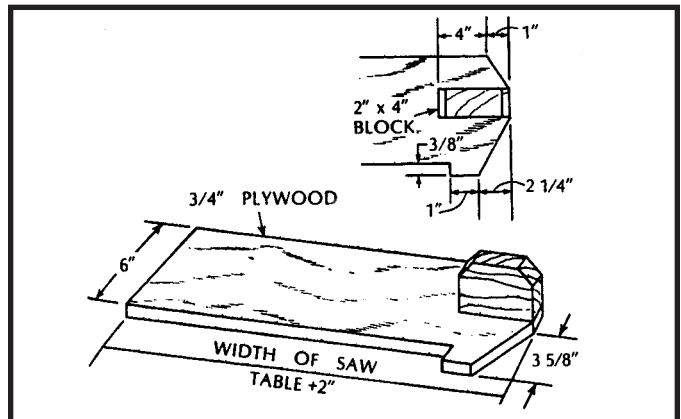


Fig. 58

USING AUXILIARY WOOD FACING ON RIP FENCE

It is necessary when performing special operations such as when using the moulding cutterhead to add wood facing (A) Fig. 59, to one or both sides of the rip fence, as shown. The wood facing is attached to the fence with wood screws through the holes provided in the fence. 3/4 inch stock is suitable for most work although an occasional job may require 1 inch facing.

A wood facing should be used when ripping thin material such as paneling to prevent the material from catching between the bottom of the rip fence and the saw table surface.

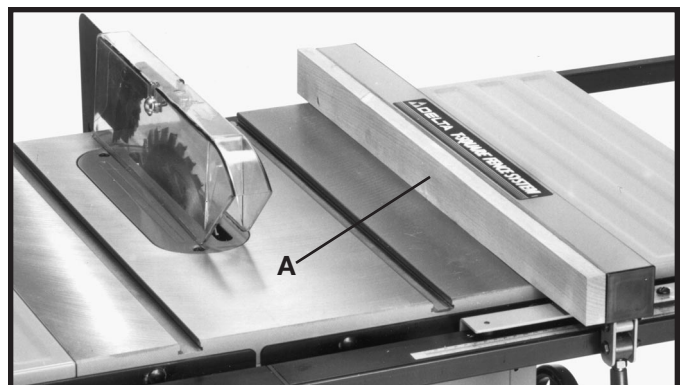


Fig. 59

USING ACCESSORY MOULDING CUTTERHEAD

Moulding is cutting a shape on the edge or face of the work. Cutting mouldings with a moulding cutterhead in the circular saw is a fast, safe and clean operation. The many different knife shapes available make it possible for the operator to produce almost any kind of mouldings, such as various styles of corner moulds, picture frames, table edges, etc.

The moulding head consists of a cutterhead in which can be mounted various shapes of steel knives, as shown in Fig. 60. Each of the three knives in a set is fitted into a groove in the cutterhead and securely clamped with a screw. The knife grooves should be kept free of sawdust, which would prevent the cutter from seating properly.

⚠ WARNING For certain cutting operations such as dadoing and moulding where you are not cutting completely through the workpiece, the blade guard and splitter assembly cannot be used. **AUXILIARY JIGS, FIXTURES, PUSH STICKS AND FEATHER BOARDS SHOULD ALSO BE USED TO SAFELY SUPPORT AND GUIDE THE WORKPIECE.**

⚠ WARNING ALWAYS RETURN AND FASTEN THE BLADE GUARD AND SPLITTER ASSEMBLY TO ITS PROPER OPERATING POSITION FOR NORMAL THRU-SAWING OPERATIONS.

The moulding cutterhead (A) Fig. 63, is assembled to the saw arbor as shown.

⚠ CAUTION THE ACCESSORY MOULDING CUTTERHEAD TABLE INSERT (B) FIG. 63, MUST BE USED IN PLACE OF THE STANDARD TABLE INSERT.

CAUTION It is necessary when using the moulding cutterhead to add wood-facing (C) to the face of the rip fence, as shown in Fig. 62. The wood-facing is attached to the fence with two clamps, as shown. 3/4 inch stock is suitable for most work although an occasional job may require 1 inch facing.

Position the wood-facing over the cutterhead with the cutterhead below the surface of the table. Turn the saw on and raise the cutterhead. The cutterhead will cut its own groove in the wood-facing (C) Fig. 62.

⚠ WARNING NEVER USE MOULDING CUTTER-HEAD IN A BEVEL POSITION.

NEVER RUN THE STOCK BETWEEN THE FENCE AND

⚠ WARNING THE MOULDING CUTTERHEAD AS IR-REGULAR SHAPED WOOD WILL CAUSE KICKBACK.

When moulding end grain, the miter gage is used. The feed should be slowed up at the end of the cut to prevent splintering.

In all cuts, attention should be given the grain, making the cut in the same direction as the grain whenever possible.

⚠ WARNING ALWAYS INSTALL BLADE GUARD AFTER OPERATION IS COMPLETE.

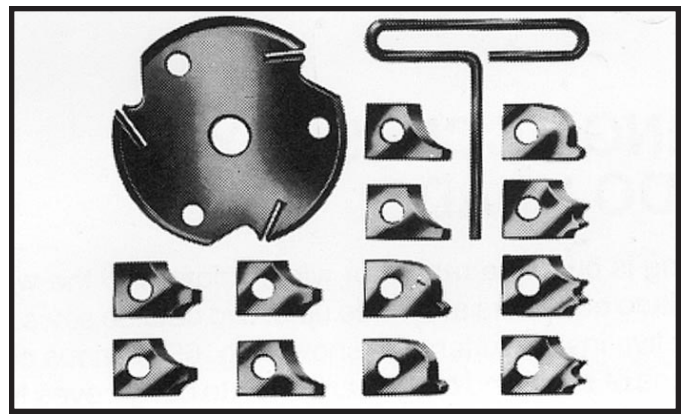


Fig. 60

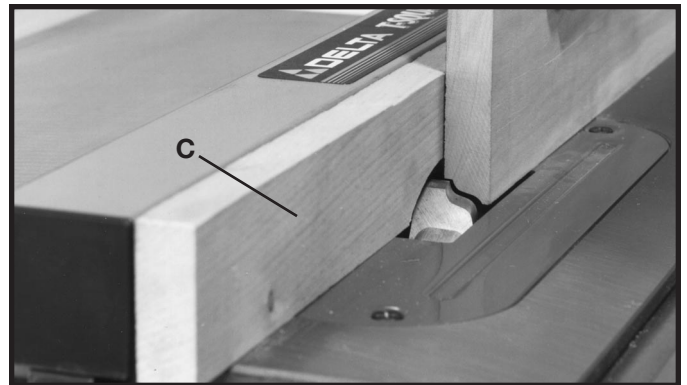


Fig. 62

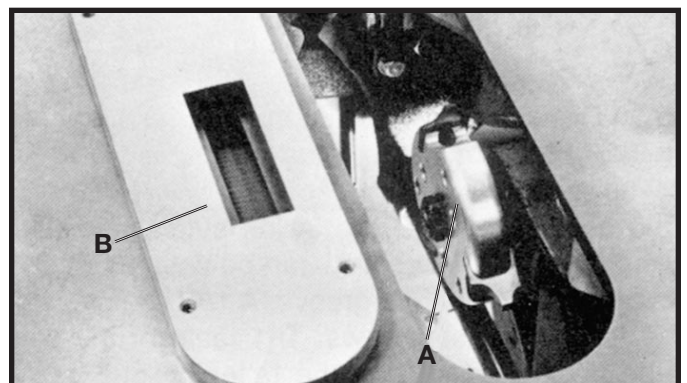


Fig. 63

USING ACCESSORY DADO HEAD

⚠ WARNING DO NOT USE A "WOBBLE" DADO BLADE, OR A DADO BLADE LARGER THAN 6" IN DIAMETER.

Dadoing is cutting a rabbet or wide groove into the work. Most dado head sets are made up of two outside saws and four or five inside cutters, as shown in Fig. 64. Various combinations of saws and cutters are used to cut grooves from 1/8" to 13/16" for use in shelving, making joints, tenoning, grooving, etc. The cutters are heavily swaged and must be arranged so that this heavy portion falls in the gullets of the outside saws, as shown in Fig. 65. The saw and cutter overlap is shown in Fig. 66, (A) being the outside saw, (B) an inside cutter, and (C) a paper washer or washers which can be used as needed to control the exact width of groove. A 1/4" groove is cut by using the two outside saws. The teeth of the saws should be positioned so that the raker on one saw is beside the cutting teeth on the other saw.

The dado head set (D) Fig. 67, is assembled to the saw arbor as shown.

⚠ CAUTION THE ACCESSORY DADO HEAD SET TABLE INSERT (E) FIG. 67, MUST BE USED IN PLACE OF THE STANDARD TABLE INSERT.

⚠ WARNING THE BLADE GUARD AND SPLITTER ASSEMBLY CANNOT BE USED WHEN DADOING. Fig. 68, shows a typical dado operation using the miter gage as a guide.

⚠ WARNING NEVER USE THE DADO HEAD IN A BEVEL POSITION.

⚠ WARNING ALWAYS INSTALL BLADE GUARD AFTER OPERATION IS COMPLETED.

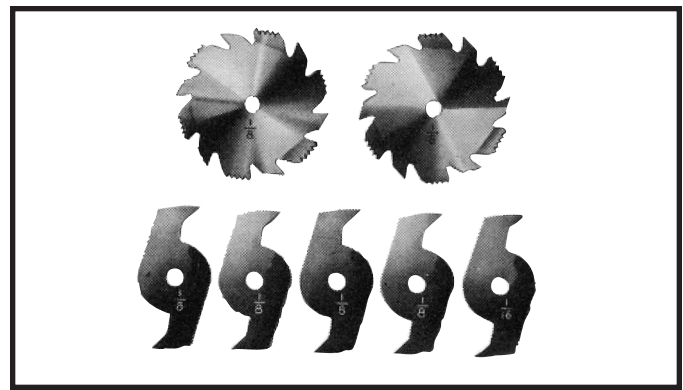


Fig. 64

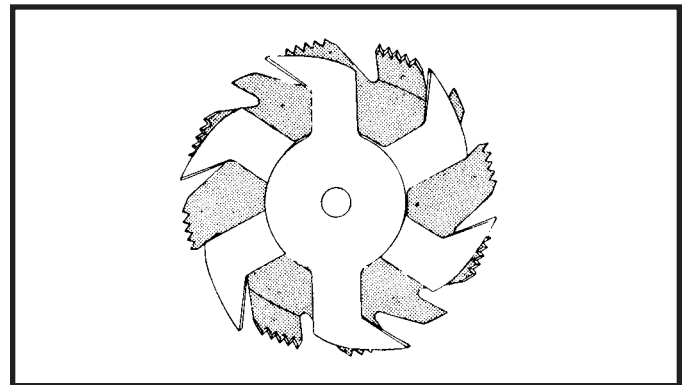


Fig. 65

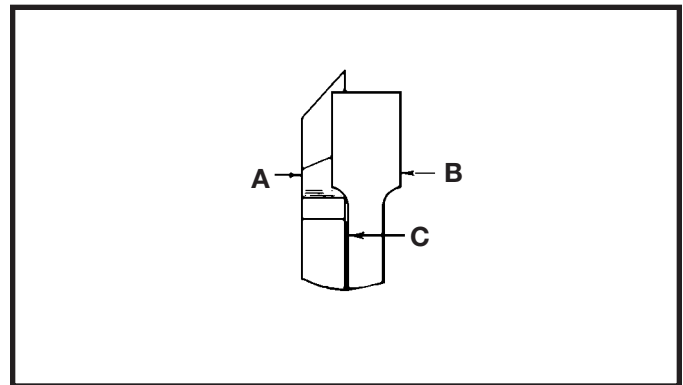


Fig. 66

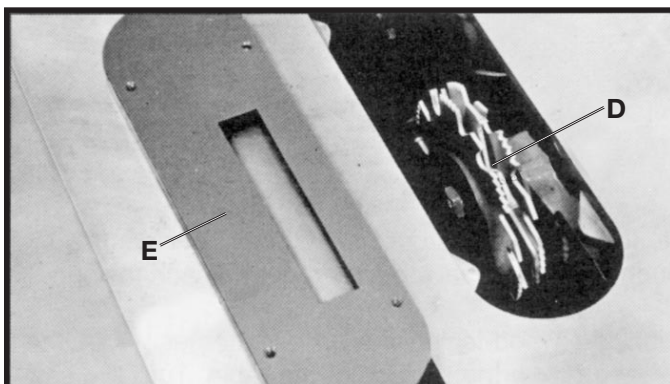


Fig. 67

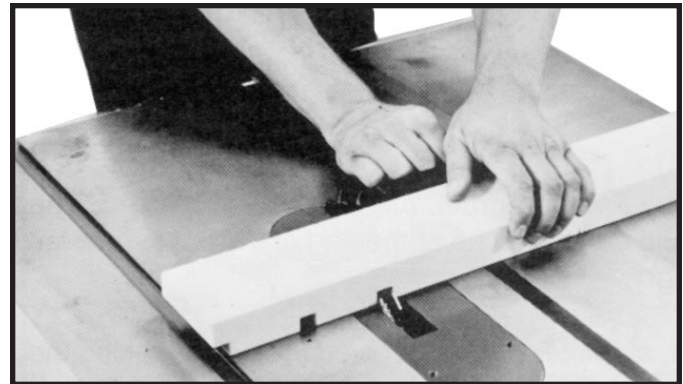


Fig. 68

STORAGE

RIP FENCE

Fig. 69, illustrates the rip fence (B) positioned on the holder bracket.

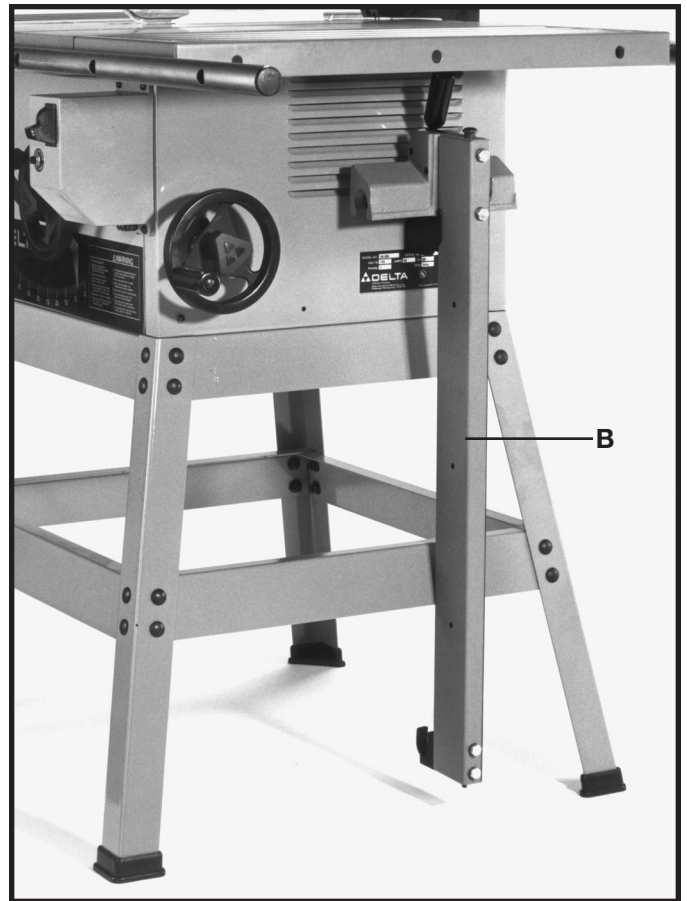


Fig. 69

MITER GAGE AND WRENCH STORAGE

Fig. 70, illustrates the miter gage (C) and blade changing wrenches (D) being held on the two holder brackets.

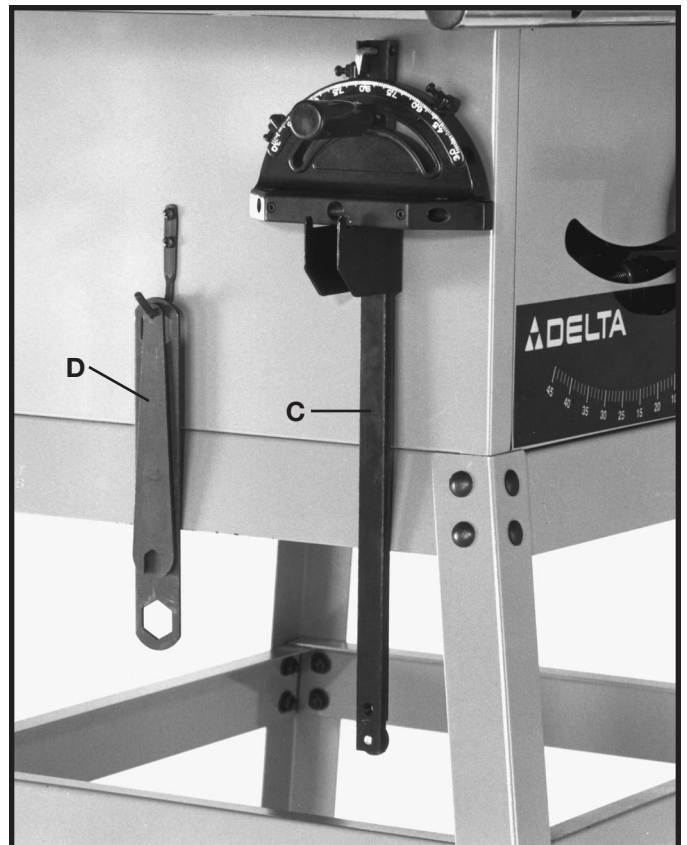
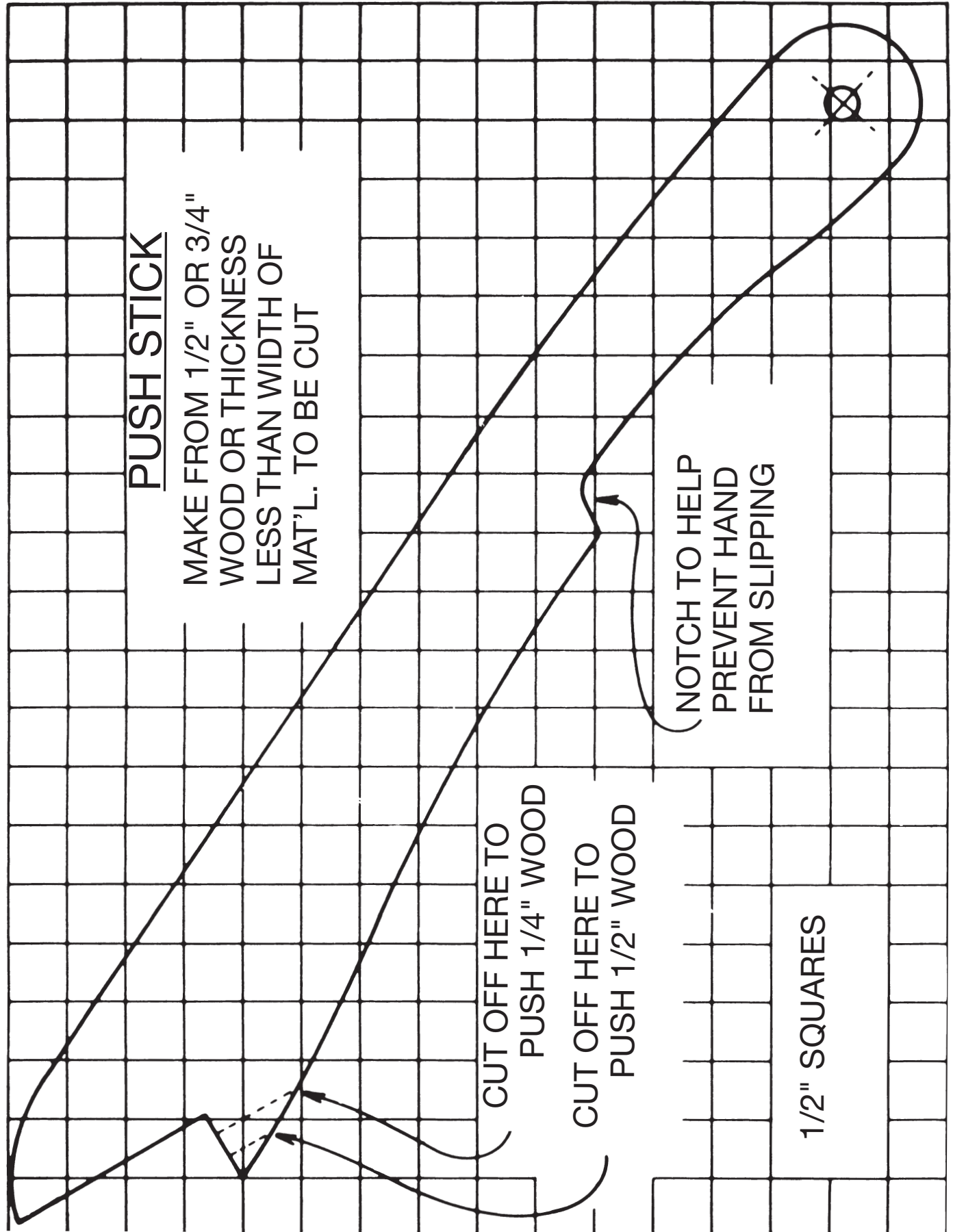


Fig. 70

CONSTRUCTING A PUSH STICK

When ripping work less than 4 inches wide, a push stick should be used to complete the feed and could easily be made from scrap material by following the pattern shown.



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